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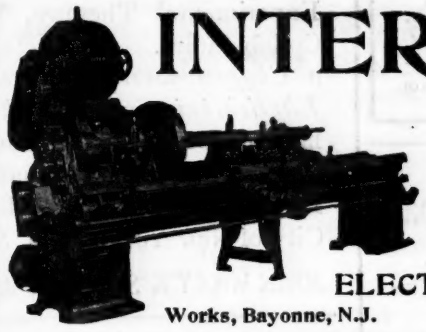
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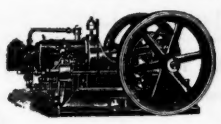
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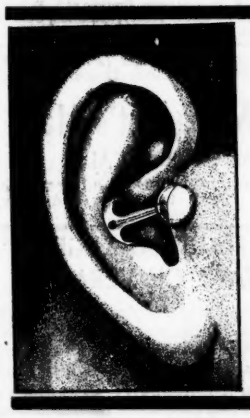
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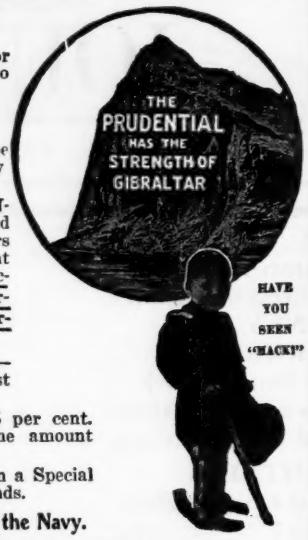
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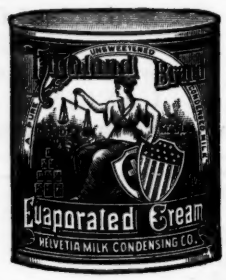
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The recent diplomatic clash between Great Britain and Turkey over certain territorial interests in Egypt, and the frequent rumors of the last year suggesting widespread discontent and sedition in India are regarded by a writer in the Military Mail, of London, as surface indications of a tremendous secret agitation among the Mohammedans throughout the world which has for its ultimate purpose a general uprising against the Christian races. The writer in question declares that he has information to show that this Moslem unrest is perceptible among the Mohammedans everywhere, that it was noted with apprehension by persons who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his recent tour of India and that there is an active Pan-Islamic propaganda at work in Constantinople secretly urging a concerted movement to punish those who have "damaged the virtues and conduct of Islam." In Egypt, in Ceylon and elsewhere, the writer goes on to say, there is a rapid spread of unrest among the Moslems, which, if unchecked, may presently culminate in a "holy war" against Christian institutions. In view of this situation which, it is said, can be verified by documentary evidence, the Military Mail vigorously protests against the proposed reduction of British garrisons in the East, pointing out that such a course would undoubtedly increase the zeal of the Mohammedan agitation. Any disturbance in the nature of a Moslem uprising in India at this time would be peculiarly unfortunate for British interests. Since General Kitchener assumed command of the Indian army he has done much to reform its organization and increase its efficiency, but at the same time his rough-shod methods have proved exceedingly distasteful to the native troops and have caused so much disaffection in the ranks that the imperial authorities regard the situation with deep concern. The situation has also been complicated by another factor which is extremely disquieting. The principle of promotion by selection has been still further extended in the Indian army and officers are passed over by their juniors in so many cases that the older ones who have spent their best years in the Indian service are resigning by the dozen and returning to England disgusted and humiliated. It is alleged, in fact, that the resignations since promotion by selection was adopted have been more numerous than in any similar period in the history of the Indian army. In a contingency requiring an active campaign in India the absence of these old and experienced officers would be a serious misfortune which might seriously retard the conduct of operations. The treatment of these officers is regarded by impartial critics as unjust as well as ungrateful. "Much has been done of late to shake the confidence of the officers of the army in the good faith of those who rule their destinies," says the Broad Arrow, in a thoughtful article on this subject, 'and the sooner that confidence is restored the better it will be for all concerned. The army is a profession which is as a rule filled by poor men, who struggle through life on inadequate means in the hope of rising to those higher grades which ensure a competency for old age. The fact that they have spent some thirty or forty years of the best years of their lives in the service of their country in distant lands away from kith and kin should be a guarantee that they are not failures, and if promotion is denied them for no better reason than the advancement of others whom fortune has more favored, they have every reason to consider that they have been robbed of the fruits of their toil." All of which is respectfully commended to the consideration of the advocate of selection and elimination.

The suggestion of Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, 11th U. S. Inf., published in a recent number of the Journal of the Infantry Association, that a good way to get good first sergeants would be to require second lieutenants to serve as first sergeant for a certain period is strongly opposed by Major Cromwell Stacey, U.S.A., 2d Battalion Philippine Scouts, in an article which appears in the current number of the publication named. Major Stacey contends that Captain Dentler's scheme is not only impracticable, but unwise. "What I want to know," says Major Stacey, "is this—is Captain Dentler in earnest in his article or is he joking? If in earnest does he mean to say that out of sixty-five Americans he cannot get material for sergeants capable of performing the duties of first sergeant? Has he no better use for a second lieutenant than debasing him to the grade of a N.C.O. and consequently making puppets out of his sergeants? Is it not a mistake to educate a man for four years in one of the finest schools in the world only to make a first sergeant out of him at the end? I know of no reason why a second lieutenant cannot learn all company books and papers in one month if properly instructed by his company commander, but this takes work—remember that. A captain's lieutenants should be his loyal assistants and should not be degraded in any way before the men; on the other hand, no lieutenant should be allowed to criticise his superiors under any circumstances; if this were permitted it would start him out in the Service wrong. If a captain is efficient his second lieutenant would not be capable (no matter who he was) of criticising him or his orders. The trouble with our Army is that lieutenants are made to feel that they are fifth wheels and in consequence they usually are, but who is to blame—the lieutenant? No, but his commander. It takes a mighty good captain to get the best out of his officers and use them properly, and there is so much that a lieutenant can do if loyal and intelligently directed. Give your lieutenant an interest in the company and use him properly and you will find that he is too valuable to be made a first sergeant, although under some captains it would be a promotion."

When the battleship Oregon arrived at San Francisco from the Orient a few weeks ago the sensational newspapers published a highly colored story to the effect that her officers and men had brought vast quantities of dutiable goods home with them which they intended to smuggle into the United States, one report estimating the value of the property at more than $100,000. Among those who realized that the pay of Navy officers and bluejackets is not so extravagant as to enable them to engage in commercial enterprises of the character suggested, this ridiculous falsehood caused only mild amusement, but it was nevertheless taken up by the customs authorities who made a careful investigation to ascertain whether there was any attempt at smuggling. The result is precisely what sensible persons expected, it appearing that few officers or men of the Oregon had more than $4 or $5 worth of foreign merchandise, and that none had in excess of the $100 worth which the law allows to come into the country as personal effects free of duty. The whole report was simply a malicious falsehood and libel, which is an insult to the entire Navy. It is so regarded by the Seattle Post Intelligencer which, in the course of a vigorous article rebuking the libellers, says: "The vicious and inexcusable slander upon men who deserve nothing save the kindest consideration at the hands of the press and the people, was made out of the whole cloth; was based upon nothing; was uninvestigated but published as told for fear investigation might destroy the sensation before it got in print. No consideration of decency; no regard for the truth; no respect for the men who serve the country in peril of life and limb, ever stops a yellow journalist from magnifying any vicious rumor affecting the Army or Navy which can be developed into a sensation, into a full and elaborate detailed story, or from spreading it before the world as an illustration of the moral obliquity of the country's defenders. The Oregon smuggling story is not unique. It is simply one of a vicious class, which has a daily representation in the columns of the yellow journals."

There is much interest among Army officers stationed in the Philippines in the case of Grafton, the private soldier who is under a sentence of twelve years' imprisonment imposed by a civil court for killing two Filipinos who rushed at him with bolos while he was on sentry duty. It will be remembered that after the killing the military authorities offered to surrender Grafton to the civil authorities if they demanded it. They were told, however, that the case was one for a court-martial, whereupon the prisoner was tried and acquitted by a court-martial composed of officers of great experience. Then Grafton was tried by the same judge who recommended a trial by court-martial, who convicted and sentenced him as stated above. An appeal has been taken and in the natural order of things the case will reach the Supreme Court of the United States, but it is believed in some quarters that the Federal Government would rather dispose of the matter by granting a pardon to Grafton. This view of the case is held by an officer of high rank who is quoted by the Manila American as follows: "The Secretary of War is not anxious to have the doings of the courts out here brought into too much prominence at home, for he realizes full well that while certain things done by the local courts were quite necessary out here, they would be hard to explain away to the people at home. He is too shrewd not to realize that if this Grafton case gets advertised, it will not do the Philippine question a bit of good. Of course, there is but one way that the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States could be stopped, and that would be for the War Department to refuse to furnish the money necessary to make the appeal, but in this event, every officer in the Philippines and every one at home, as well, would gladly go down in his pocket for a subscription to help the soldier out of his trouble."

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Infantry, contends that field days, especially as now conducted, are the most irrational feature of our garrison life, and that what is needed as an official part of professional training is not athletic competitions, in which only a select few can participate, but rational physical culture—a systematic course of training in which every recruit shall be required to take part. As he views the matter, it is not the abnormal development that should be sought for. "What we should aim to establish," Colonel Sharpe continues in an article published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, "is a system of training for the entire unit. We might adopt a collective figure of merit; and that organization bringing all of its men as a whole nearest to the standard will be the best, even though it should not have a single brilliant performer and could not carry off a single prize on field day, although the chances are that such a company would always win its share. I am glad to see that the Secretary of War has pronounced views on this subject, and that we may rely on his support for all forms of rational, scientific physical culture, and for the development of a system which will reach down to the most needy man, rather than direct its energies to 'trying out' these weaker elements until none but the physically perfect are considered worth while. If we intend to make this a feature of our training, as all other armies do, we should take it up scientifically and begin to utilize the beautiful gymnasium apparatus which Congress has been so liberally providing the past three years. Every man on joining his company should be measured and charted by a medical officer and then put through a progressive course suited to his needs, until we reduce his excesses and bring up his deficiencies to approach as near as possible to the normal."

As the result of an intimation recently given by a Navy officer that the Postoffice Department has given the Navy very scant recognition in the matter of adorning our postage stamps with the portraits of our great naval commanders, it is probable that the likeness of John Paul Jones will appear upon one of the next series of stamps. This, it is suggested, would be a proper honor to the memory of the "Father of the American Navy." The Navy has not received as much recognition in this matter as the Army has. In fact, up to 1870 not one representative of the Navy had ever been given a place upon a United States postage stamp. In 1870 Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame, was assigned to the ninety-cent stamp, where not one person in ten thousand ever saw his likeness, and there he remained until 1902, when the postoffice authorities retired Perry, and Farragut took his place. The new series of stamps for the Philippines, now in process of printing, in Washington, depict Admiral Sampson on the sixteen-octavo (eight cents) stamp. On the other hand, the Army has received numerous honors from the authorities who determine what faces shall adorn our postage stamps. Beginning with General Washington, the list includes Gen. Winfield Scott, Gen. Zachary Taylor, General Garfield, General Grant, General Sherman, General Harrison, Major McKinley. General Sheridan's likeness is represented on the reply postal card. It is understood that the inviolable rule that the portrait of living Americans shall not adorn United States stamps alone prevented the substitution of the likeness of Admiral of the Navy George Dewey for that of Commodore Perry on one of the stamps of the current issue. As Dewey was ineligible, Admiral Farragut was deemed next in line.

The British military authorities are evidently determined to break up the practice of ragging in the army, and they have severely punished Colonel Cuthbert, of the 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards, in which the offense occurred, and his adjutant, and thirteen other officers were also punished. One cause of the unpopularity of the victim of the outrage, Lieutenant Clark-Kennedy, was the fact that he suffered from that plebeian and unpleasant malady known as the itch, which is supposed to be the result of uncleanly habits. The fact is recalled that that somewhat distinguished soldier, Napoleon Bonaparte, suffered from this disease, which he contracted by handling the rammer for one of his gunners in a battery at the siege of Toulon. It is not a pleasant disease to have introduced into an army mess, but the British authorities evidently do not consider ragging as a proper remedy for it. The sulphurous remarks which would naturally be suggested by the presence of a victim would be much more in the line of a cure. The actual culprits in this case were dealt with more leniently than their colonel, who assumed the responsibility for their acts, he having suggested the desirability of getting the offensive officer out of the regiment.

An Infantry officer of long experience writes: "I want to thank the editor of the paper for his remarks in defense of the Army examining boards which are only too true, and which, unfortunately, we cannot answer, as we would be violating a regulation. However, had all the recommendations of these boards been carried out there would be considerably more out of the Service than there are now, or I am afraid hereafter, as politics are the curse of the Army to-day and always will be."

In an article praising the work of the Medical Department of the Army in connection with the disaster, the San Francisco Examiner says: "The value of system and organization was never better illustrated than in the work of the Army doctors and surgeons in handling the emergency into which they were plunged by the earthquake and fire, and that lesson could well impress itself upon those in charge of the regeneration of San Francisco. Those military doctors did not hesitate to assume responsibility, and if San Francisco escapes an epidemic—and it seems certain that she will—the major part of the credit will be due to the organization and system of the Army's Medical Department and to the quick action of the medical men in charge at the Presidio. When the injured were hurriedly transferred from the Mechanics' Pavilion the Presidio General Hospital was forced to receive one hundred patients in one hour. But there was not the slightest confusion, though the terror of the great shock was still fresh. Captain Kennedy, the surgeon in charge, immediately closed the doors against all visitors. This was hard on anxious relatives and friends, but it preserved quiet and discipline within the hospital at a time when quiet and discipline were absolutely essential. The hundred patients were operated on and cared for before the burning hospitals of the city began to throw their patients into the Presidio, and when everyhing was confusion elsewhere the five hundred and more patients in the military hospital were treated as if the earthquake and fire were troubles of a far land. Then came the more important work of caring for the medical and surgical needs of the homeless and taking charge of the sanitation of the different refugee camps established. Here things proceeded again with military precision. Colonel Torney placed Captain Truby in charge of the refugees in Golden Gate Park; Captain Murtagh of those clustered about Fort Mason, and Captain Rutherford of the suddenly built camp at the Presidio. Each of these surgeon captains organized a staff of doctors and inspectors. Soon there was as much order as if the people were settled in their homes. Every patient had a doctor at call and each case was watched with exceptional care."

Richmond Pearson Hobson, late U.S.N., has written an article for a newspaper syndicate on the policy, material and armament of the future. He deals with the coal problem, the battleships and cruisers among other matters in his article, and believes we should jump at once to battleships of twenty-five thousand tons displacement, and armored cruisers of twenty thousand tons. In conclusion he says: "In the Japanese victories it was not so much a question of difference in ships, for the Russians had good ships, but a difference in men, not difference in courage, but a difference in training. A general inference to be drawn is that these victories, like most of the victories of old, were carried off by seafaring people. The war teaches that the man behind the gun is more important than the gun; that this man must be a seaman; that seafaring, commercial people hold a decided advantage of military and inland people, and consequently the dominion of the sea will ultimately rest with the commercial nation, the nation of peace; that to be a seaman a man must live at sea; that consequently a mercantile marine is the chief foundation for naval personnel; that America, so woefully lacking, should proceed without delay in the rehabilitation of our decayed merchant marine and should develop a naval reserve in every State; that we should increase at once the number of officers and enlisted men in the Regular Navy and keep our ships in commission and at sea; that a habit of hard work is absolutely necessary in modern times; that the standard should be kept high at the Naval Academy and a post graduate course established there; that the inducements in pay and advancement should be increased for enlisted men; the standard of recruiting should be high, and the methods of instruction and training should be improved and developed; that, above all, a liberal allowance for ammunition should be made for target practice; that our matchless naval traditions should be cherished and the loftiest ideals kept before the officers and men."

Commenting on recent events in San Francisco, the London Broad Arrow says: "It is much easier for the soldiers of the United States than for the soldiers of England to act with vigor in the face of a crisis. General Funston was absolutely given a free hand. The whole country trusted to his discretion because he was the man on the spot, and they could not conceive of his being there unless he was fit for the post. Hence, when the military took over control, and looters were shot at sight, there was general relief that at least disorder had been averted. There was no hysterical outcry at the iniquity of General Funston's acts, no misplaced sympathy with criminals who deserved their fate, no pressure exerted on the Government by humanitarian cranks to paralyze authority in the discharge of its duty. On the contrary, Americans were only too thankful that, if the violence of nature had involved San Francisco in an unparalleled catastrophe, the promptness of an individual had saved her from the violence of man. In short, they were able to realize the appalling situation which General Funston had to meet, and therefore set aside abstract ideas of law for the time being. How differently England appeared to the world in Natal a few weeks ago. Terrible as are the forces of nature when once they are unloosed, they are not so terrible as the pent-up forces of savagery when they break the barriers created by the white man. American restraint in the late crisis served humanity more truly than the hysteria of sentimentalists in this country in connection with the death sentences in Natal. The one lessens an evil, the other increases it." Accepting the compliment with proper acknowledgment, we may suggest to our contemporary that the complaints of our pseudo philanthropists, with reference to military action in the Philippines, furnishes a more correct basis for comparison with that of the similar class in England concerning Natal.

There is continued criticism of Field Marshal Lord Roberts in England because of his persistent charges of inefficiency against the British army and his reiterated assertion that compulsory military service is essential to the security of the empire. Lord Roberts has also incurred serious displeasure in conservative circles by lending his approval to a sensational story now running in one of the London papers, in which the author describes with much detail the destruction of a great British fleet by a German fleet of inferior strength. The critics of Lord Roberts allege that he regards this fanciful story as calculated to assist him in propagating his scheme of conscription, and his approval of the publication has provoked mingled wrath and ridicule. The Military Mail of London indulges in mild sarcasm at his expense in an article which says in part: "There is not a sailor officer in the service who cannot see through the burlesque to which Lord Roberts is lending his countenance with a gravity that is even piteous in its pathetic thinness. The entire press has expressed its views on the late Commander-in-Chief's ill-disguised British efforts in the direction of conscription. The British public will not accept compulsory service at Lord Roberts's instigation. He should have encouraged voluntary enlistment when he had the power to do so. The public are asking whether Lord Roberts's attitude is the result of patriotism or ignorance."

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Symons, C.E., U.S.A., engineer-in-chief of the Erie Barge Canal, reports that work on the canal is advancing at a gratifying rate and without a hitch at any point. The canal will cost probably half as much as the Panama Canal, and $6,000,000 worth of work is already under contract. Colonel Symons, in an interview published in the New York Tribune, says: "One contractor near Rochester is building and has nearly completed an enormous and very expensive machine, which straddles the canal and moves up and down along the ditch, excavating and carrying the material off to the sides. With this machine it is expected to move at least 150,000 cubic yards of rock and earth each month. Another contractor has imported a German excavating machine, which is doing great work. All the contractors are building the most perfect and up-to-date plants for the work to be done under these contracts, and the wisdom of doing the work by contract is everywhere conclusively shown. The organization for doing the work is as near perfection as it is possible to imagine. The personnel of the management consists of engineers trained in canal work and public works, and all most carefully selected for their special qualifications. Throughout the whole organization there is a most efficient and thorough chain of responsibility." It is interesting to note that the bidders are taking contracts at less than the estimates of the canal engineers.

Some interesting information concerning the status of the Japanese navy is given, written by the naval correspondent of the London Graphic. He places Japan fifth among the naval powers of the world, but in the matter of armored cruisers she stands fourth. Of the warships captured from Russia, the Retvisan has been renamed the Hizen, the Peresviet is called the Suwo, while the Bayan has been renamed the Aso. Six armored ships and three fast scouts are building or completing. The former include the battleships Aki and Satsuma, of the Dreadnought type, and the armored cruisers Tsukuba, Ikoma, Ibuki, and Kurama. The battleship Mikasa, sunk last year by an explosion, has been raised. Two torpedo gunboats, captured from the Russians, have been added to the fleet, and the Mikado's navy also includes thirty-two destroyers and seventy-eight torpedoboats. Japanese geographical advantages have been increased by the acquisition of Southern Sakhalien and Port Arthur, with the fine harbors on the Korean coast. Six armored cruisers of the Asama class, form the First Squadron, with three old cruisers attached to them. The Second Squadron is composed of older cruisers, with two of the coast defense ships captured from the Russians attached to it. Four small cruisers constitute the South China Squadron, and three old ships of the Matsushima class are used for training purposes. The battleships are all in reserve.

The Court of Claims has decided the case of Lieut. William G. Miller, U.S.N., in favor of the claimant and has thereby advanced the litigation in regard to the right of officers of the personal staff of a rear admiral to the pay of Army aides. This is apparently not the end of the litigation, because the Government has the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and at the present time the prospect is that such an appeal will be taken. When the final decision was rendered in this case, the Comptroller of the Treasury stated that there was a discrimination between an ordinary aide and a flag lieutenant or flag secretary, pointing out the Navy Regulations on this subject. He therefore held, that he would not allow this additional pay to any flag lieutenant or flag secretary, unless the Court of Claims should again decide that they were entitled to extra pay as aides. The case was fully argued by the attorneys for the plaintiff, the Messrs. King, and the Court of Claims sustains this view. A delay of one or two years may be expected for the determination of this question by the Supreme Court.

Lieut. Col. Medorem Crawford, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was recently transferred from Fort McHenry, Md., to Fort Jay, N.Y., did much to preserve the records of Fort McHenry, and during his tour of duty there he read several papers relating to the fact before various historical societies of Baltimore which received the highest appreciation. He is gratefully remembered in Baltimore for the reason that on the night of the great fire he sent two companies of the Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort McHenry, to assist the police in driving back the crowds and in preserving order, and for many days had charge of the work of guarding the Custom-house, Government storehouse and postoffice. The Baltimore News says of Colonel Crawford: "During his stay at Fort McHenry he made many friends in Baltimore, and has entertained and joined in the social gaieties of the city more than any other officer who has been stationed at Fort McHenry for years."

Capt. John S. Switzer, 4th U.S. Inf., has received a very complimentary letter from President O. G. Brown, of the Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio, who says: "I desire to express my appreciation, as well as that of every officer and cadet belonging to this institution, for the painstaking care with which you provided for the instruction of our cadet corps during our recent visit, and to thank you for all that was done with such courteous kindness. We are especially indebted to the commander of the post, Major Tillson, yourself, and Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, and I have taken occasion, in addition, to record an expression of such appreciation with the Military Secretary of the Army. The cadets were not only delighted but greatly benefited by what they observed and heard, and the effect of the example is already visible in their work. They secured exactly the object lesson needed."

Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, General Staff, U.S.A., who was in San Francisco when the earthquake occurred and rendered valuable service in connection with the relief work performed by the Army, has arrived in Burlington, Vt., and in an interview published in the Free Press of that city expresses the belief that in the long run the disaster will be a good thing for San Francisco. As for the work done by the Army, he says it is going along smoothly and is highly appreciated by the people. "In the beginning," says Colonel Jocelyn, "the work was a difficult task for the Army. The city officials were paralyzed and the Army had to do all the work. Everything is now well systematized, the city is divided off into districts and the food is not given to able-bodied men. They must work for it."

Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, the popular and efficient Mayor of San Diego, California, has been specially active in organizing relief for the victims of the San Francisco earthquake, and his labors have gained the highest praise. "The city," says the San Diego Union, has never had an executive who showed to greater advantage in an emergency than Mayor Sehon. His energy and executive ability were superbly exerted at the time of the Bennington disaster. They are equally conspicuous now. Let him have cordial support, and San Diego will have reason to be proud of the part it will play in relieving the pressing distress in San Francisco and vicinity."

An echo—an amusing one—of the unfortunate misunderstanding concerning Father Sherman's projected march through Georgia developed at the recent reception in Washington in honor of Speaker Cannon. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, who was a soldier in the Confederate army, suddenly found himself face to face with the President of the United States. "Here's the man," said Mr. Roosevelt, seizing the Senator's hand and giving it a hearty shake, "who stopped the second Sherman march to the sea." The Senator returned the President's smile. "That's better luck than I had before," he said. "I tried to stop the first march, but I never got anywhere on the project."

The island on which the Jamestown, Va., exposition is to be held belongs to Lieut. James P. Barney, 8th Cav., and his mother. There are on the island three Confederate forts built by Col. William Allen, in excellent preservation, one of them being the fort in which the armor of the Merrimac was tested before it was sent to Norfolk. It is suggested that the War Department could place some of the old smooth-bore base guns on these forts and make them much more interesting for the visitors to the exposition in 1907. We are sure that there will be no objection to this on the part of the owners of the island.

Col. Albion L. Smith, U.S.A., Chief Commissary of the Philippines Division, has instituted a series of experiments to ascertain how long food products which have been refrigerated in cold storage will retain the low temperature thus acquired. One result already obtained is that it takes about three days at an average temperature of 80 degrees, to properly thaw out a quarter of beef weighing 175 pounds.

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, in a speech in the House, in which he discussed the problems of increasing our merchant marine, said that while he favored the building of an enormous navy and would vote, if opportunity offered, for the continuation of great battleships, he felt that to do so in the absence of legislation to increase the merchant marine would simply be preparing disaster to the American flag. "What," he asked, "was the great distinction between the Russian navy with its grandeur in battleships, its magnificent guns, its tremendous number of men, and the Japanese navy that subdued and conquered and destroyed the Russian navy? After all in the analysis carried to its utmost what do you find is the real reason of the disaster to Russia and the triumph to Japan? I answer and the record answers, the training and preparation in the merchant marine of Japan of the men who manned the ships of Togo and subdued the Russian navy. It is the distinction between the fitted man and the man without training; the man who understands his business and the man who does not, and without elaborating I have this to say, and I challenge contradiction, there is no great navy and there never was a great naval power on the world's face that was worthy of consideration that did not have a merchant marine behind it. Men may talk about the improvising of a Navy in time of war. We know something about that, and it would be unpatriotic for me to say all that I might say. No nation in the world is building better ships than we are. No nation in the world is preparing the docks and the navy yards and all the physical force requisite to a great Navy more industriously and more lavishly than we are, and no nation has the raw material of men better for the purposes of a great navy than we have, but no nation of any importance on the face of the earth is weaker in the personnel of the men who are to man new ships in time of war. We have some magnificent men, and we can fit some of these vessels out, and we have as capable officers as any country in the world; how many, we will not say. But when you have consented to build a Navy and to keep it going you have consented to the force of the argument which I make in favor of a merchant marine."

Secretary Taft has made a statement as to the rights and purposes of the United States with respect to the Republic of Panama which cannot but give increased stability to political and economic interests in the last named country. It is to the effect that the United States considers that it has the right to intervene to suppress insurrection in any part of the Republic whenever it shall appear that the latter cannot maintain order in its own territory. This statement has been issued because of the fact that there has lately been much vague talk of impending revolution in Panama, and it was considered desirable that the attitude and policy of the United States should be made entirely clear to persons disposed to engage in such a movement. Revolution would almost inevitably interfere with construction work on the Panama Canal, and to avoid such complications it is announced that the United States will exercise its definite rights to maintain peace and order in Colon, Panama and throughout the republic. The right of the United States to use military force for the purpose indicated is first stipulated in the following proviso of the constitution of Panama: "The Government of the United States of America may intervene in any part of the Republic of Panama to reestablish public peace and constitutional order, in the event of these being disturbed, or provided that that nation shall, by public treaty, assume or have assumed the obligation of guaranteeing the independence of this republic." The treaty subsequently negotiated between the two countries provides that the United States guarantees and shall maintain the independence of Panama. "The question as to whether conditions imperil the Republic of Panama or whether that republic is able and willing to maintain itself is a military question," says Secretary Taft, "and, therefore, to be resolved by the military authorities of the United States. If Panama requires that a military force be sent into foreign territory and to enforce the rights of this nation by force of arms, such proceeding would be an act of war, unless assented to by the nation exercising sovereignty over said territory. In the instance of Panama the constitutional provision quoted supplies the necessary assent."

In a speech in the House of Representatives May 4, Hon. Thomas S. Butler, of Pennsylvania, said: "Is the man with the gun an evil? If so, is he a necessary one? Whether the maintenance of great military establishments insure peace is a question no longer in dispute. It has been resolved in the negative. Does the presence of a great body of fighting men, armed with guns and swords, trained in their use, bend the natural inclinations of men toward peace? The world has resolved this problem in the negative. But does the armed power of a nation well equipped tend to prevent war? This well-explored question the races seem to have concluded in the affirmative. If this conclusion is wrong, then, in my judgment, these enormous expenditures of public money are wrong. Since Miltiades overcame the Asians at Marathon and the Germans threw their legions against the hosts of Caesar, no nation has presented the fighting man equal in valor and intelligence to that of the North American soldier. His record shows that he has overcome his adversary in eighty-two per cent. of the battles in which he drew the trigger or crossed the sword. The glory of his own country is the consideration that leads him to arms, while the milk of the American mother has furnished him all the stimulation required. His own performance is his just biographer. The American people have pronounced their benedictions. His fame is fixed."

To the London National Review Capt. A. T. Mahan contributes a paper entitled, "Some Reflection Upon the Far Eastern War," in which he asks, How long is the present race of size in shipbuilding, with steadily increasing cost, to be maintained? It is pointed out that "in all nations the responsible authorities will soon have to recognize that naval development has become a mere matter of international competition in this direction, to which no logical and no practical end is in sight. This cannot endure indefinitely; sooner, rather than later, the representatives of the people will intervene, and, as usual under such circumstances, will do something more radical than beneficial unless anticipated by well-weighed professional suggestion." The writer is of the opinion that higher speed is the chief cause of the present vicious circle, in which naval officers, uneasily conscious that fighting power must not be unduly sacrificed, seek refuge from the dilemma by increasing size. While this permits the desired increase of speed, it fails to take into account that no finality has been reached, that the next ship must be bigger, and so on. The writer asks, Why not take the whole step at once? To this he answers, Simply because on this line there is no step so big that there is not one still beyond.

Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who was in charge of the vast supply of Army medical stores at the Mission street headquarters in San Francisco, which were destroyed by earthquake and fire, was so prompt in improvising relief measures after the great calamity of April 18, says the San Francisco Call, that not a single victim was left unprovided with proper medicines. "But," says Colonel Brechemin, in an interview published in the Call, "the first day after the disaster was a trying one. However, medical supplies soon began to arrive in quantity sufficient to meet more than the current demand, but our facilities for receiving and distributing them were primitive, to say the very least, and chaos reigned, of course. We did not even have tentage in which to store the constantly coming goods, nor did we have the time or the means to meet the great volume of requisitions in a perfectly systematic way. My regularly trained force was inadequate to handle all the business, and I was obliged to employ many comparative novices in almost every sub-department. But my main effort was to avert a famine in any article for medical or surgical use, and just as soon as that danger was removed the work of perfecting organization and equipment was commenced."

Gen. James F. Smith, U.S. Vols., who will succeed Judge Ide as Governor General of the Philippines, is at present in the United States and his published utterances concerning the future of the islands are exceedingly hopeful. In an interview which appears in the St. Paul Pioneer Press he declares that agriculture and industry are enjoying increasing prosperity, that peace is well-established throughout the archipelago and that depredations by native outlaws are rapidly decreasing. "As a matter of fact," he continues, "conditions have improved to such an extent that the natives never attack the Americans, either civilian or soldiery. All attacks are aimed at the natives, and when it becomes necessary to use the troops it is for the purpose of protecting the natives from the attacks of the outlaws who live in the mountains. This was the case in the Mount Dajo fight. Colonel Scott spent nearly nine months in endeavoring to induce the Moros to surrender, but failed."

A correspondent at Camp Wallace, Union, P.I., writing on March 25, says: "We are hoping that before the rainy season sets in the Quartermaster's Department will put roofs on the quarters. Just now it is so hot that we do not want much covering of any kind, but as one gazes at the stars while in bed it makes visions of the rainy season very distinct. There is no money, however, available, so I fear we shall have to put up tents in the bed rooms. This is a wonderfully attractive post, very healthy and unusually cool, and the inspectors say one of the best in the islands. Our target season has just closed, except for the expert test. The 3d Squadron, 8th Cav., made ninety-three marksmen and forty sharpshooters out of the ninety-three; out of three troops only three third-class and five second-class, which is pretty good shooting. We are having squadron drill, extended order and fuel packs daily, and all had dreams of China, but I guess that hope is gone."

The claim of Comdr. William N. Little for an additional allowance for loss of property on the U.S.S. Charleston has been adversely decided by the Court of Claims. This officer lost a large amount of personal property, and his claim was partially allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department. The court held that under the peculiar wording of the law providing reimbursements for losses on the Charleston, the acceptance of the amount allowed by the Auditor precluded the claimant from claiming an additional allowance in the court. The court holds that Congress in using the words "commissioned officers" expressly omitted veterinarians from the benefit of the law giving increased pay for foreign service. The court on the same day rendered a final adverse decision in the cases of retired non-commissioned officers of the post and general staff, deciding that they are not entitled to the allowance of commutation of fuel and quarters.

William B. Weeden, in his "War Government, Federal and State" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), demonstrates that war government, federal and State, accomplished most potent and far-reaching results in the readjustment of the relations between States and the nation, and between the people and the governing body. He has chosen as typical States Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana and New York, with their Governors—Andrew, Curtin and Morton, comparing them with those in New York, where the views and conduct of Governor Seymour in the direction of State independence offer a good contrast. There is an extremely interesting introduction, and the nine chapters take up successively the Genesis of the Union, the Executive Crisis when the war broke out, the Administration, State Support, Federal and State Interference, Party Estrangement, and finally, the Union Vindicated and Developed. It is a vigorous book, and a distinct addition to the discussion of matters that still have a vital bearing on national and State policies.

There has been a brief revival in England, France and the United States of the alluring but impracticable project of naval disarmament by international agreement, the sole effect of which has been to disclose more fully than before the unwillingness of each of the great powers to take the initiative in any such movement. Whether it is because of a feeling that in taking the lead in proposing disarmament it might be suspected of timidity or of having reached the limit of its resources, the fact remains that every great naval power appears to shrink from a course so radically opposed to present tendencies. The burden of naval armament is already enormous and is constantly increasing, but the limit of its growth is not yet in sight. Even in England, whose per capita levy for naval maintenance is more than twice as large as that of any other nation, there is a deepening conviction that all talk of disarmament is futile.

Signor Frederico Di Palma in the Nuova Antologia discusses our new Navy, which he regards as an actual productive element in national prosperity, and not as merely a defensive weapon, and calls attention to the twelve new battleships as capable of meeting a powerful European squadron. He describes the present naval program as the most significant achievement of the Roosevelt administration, but ships without men are useless, and Signor Di Palma calls attention to the fact that the United States must train officers and men for their splendid vessels. That the wisdom shown by the United States in delaying the extensive program of naval construction until steel shipbuilding had passed the experimental stage, excites his admiration. He remarks that the battleships are built economically by private firms, whereby enormous outlay is supposed to be avoided.

Lieut. Comdr. McDonough Craven, executive officer of the U.S.S. Granite State, of the Naval Militia of New York, recently brought to the attention of the Navy Department an act of heroism performed by Gunner's Mate Frank Davis, second class, U.S.N., in the East River, New York, on the afternoon of Aug. 1, 1905. According to the reports submitted a man said to be Hugh McGovern, a roofer, leaped from the wharf with suicidal intent, and Davis, at the risk of his own life, jumped overboard, and after a severe struggle succeeded in rescuing the drowning man. Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry, in an official letter to Davis, under date of May 14, 1906, says: "The Department takes great pleasure in commending you for your gallant act, and regrets that so long a time was allowed to elapse before the matter was brought to its attention."

How modern warships deteriorate or lose their fighting value by comparison with vessels of newer types and improved construction is forcibly illustrated in a statement concerning the British navy which was read in the House of Commons on May 15. Since 1902, according to that statement, eight battleships, ten armored cruisers and three protected cruisers have been retired from the fighting effective of the fleet, while three battleships and sixteen protected cruisers have been re-classified and placed on the list of ships of the lowest fighting value. To repair the loss entailed by the retirement of these vessels, the British government, during the period noted, began the construction of thirteen battleships, eighteen armored cruisers and four protected cruisers. These figures sharply emphasize the fact that naval construction is still in an evolutionary state.

A radical departure in the present training of the American Army is advocated in the June Scribner's by Capt. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., who was for many years our military attaché at Paris. With Aldershot as an example, Captain Mott advocates the concentration of large bodies of troops, so that our general officers may have experience in handling brigades and divisions before actual war time. Under our present system most of them have never handled more than a regiment.

The late Col. T. J. Eckerson, U.S.A., was a composer of secular and religious poems of no little merit, and his book of poems, "When My Ship Comes In," and other rhymes of camp and hearth, have been largely read. His daughter, Adelaide Reynolds, is the wife of Col. A. Reynolds, U.S.A. The late General is also survived by his wife in addition to several children.

HOW THE FIRST GREAT BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

In these days of modern warfare, when each year produces improved machines for wholesale destruction, we are wont to regard the battleships and guns of the Civil War as antiquities, and if by chance we see in some museum the armor and weapons of the crusaders, or representations of the battering ram of the invincible Roman legions, we are inclined to regard them as the beginnings of things. Recent excavations at Bismya, in Central Babylonia, the ruins of a civilization of 6,500 year ago, and therefore the oldest known city, have brought to light weapons of the greatest antiquity. The ruins of the old city still tell of a fierce battle which caused its temporary desertion, and the missiles then employed, as upon a modern battle field, were found the thickest wherever the fight was the fiercest.

The ancient city of Bismya was fortified by a substantial wall constructed of small bricks, flat upon one side, and rounded upon the other. As these were the bricks of about 4500 B.C., we are thus able to fix the date of the battle. Scarcely more than the base of the wall remains, yet along its outer edge, and lying close to it, were discovered thousands of the clay balls which had been used in the siege of the city, and which were hurled by the besiegers at the inhabitants, but striking against the wall, fell to its base, perhaps into the moat. There they had lain for 6,000 years or more. As the residential portions of the city were uncovered, an occasional ball which had passed over the walls, was found lying where it had fallen.

These balls were among the earliest weapons of man. They were mostly of clay, baked so hard that they resembled stone. In size they varied from an English walnut to a large orange, but their shape is their most interesting feature. Few of them, contrary to what one would expect, were spherical. Some were square with the corners slightly rounded, others were egg-shape, or diamond shape, and still others were of a form varying more or less from these general types. They were adapted to meet the requirements or the fancies of each warrior.

Just how these balls were hurled against the inhabitants upon the walls, we can only imagine. The smaller ones were certainly projected by means of slings, but others, far too large for so small a weapon, must have been thrown by a catapult. A large semi-spherical object of burned clay, pierced with holes, which was found near the walls, may have been the base of such a machine. The sling has always been a weapon of the Orient. David, so we are told, killed Goliath with the sling, and at the present time in every cornfield along the Tigris river is a little mud tower upon which an Arab stands with a rotary sling, that he may hurl chunks of clay to frighten away the passing birds, lest they steal his ripening grain.

Who the besiegers employing the clay balls were, or what was their nationality, we no longer know. The besieged within the city were the Sumerians, or pre-Babylonians, whose civilization, religion and written language, the Semitic ancestors of the later Hebrews adopted as their own. The battle may tell the story of how the barbarian Semites, emerging from their unknown home into Babylonia, conquered the country which has been called the cradle of the human race, and of which they still retain possession. If so, that long-forgotten battle was one of the most important in the world's history. The Sumerians, whom the Semite supplanted, were a people of short stature. They shaved their heads and faces, and their only garment was a short skirt reaching from the waist to the knees. The weapons which they employed in the defense of their city were less primitive than the sling balls of the invaders, yet less effective. The flat, double-edged bronze sphere, attached to a long reed handle, was the most common weapon. One of their spear heads, now in the Louvre, is richly engraved; another found at Bismya contains the gold-headed rivet which fastened the shaft. A spear of the same shape is still used by the Bedouin of the Arabian desert. The round spear point, about twelve inches long, served the purpose of the modern bayonet, and the bow and arrow were also used. A small, marble bas-relief found in the Babylonian ruin of Telloh, depicts these ancient warriors as marching along in good order, each armed with the spear and the long square shield. Apparently they had been drilled as carefully as soldiers of a far later date.

The story of this pre-historic battle has frequently been repeated in later history. The cultured Sumerians, trusting in their weapons of bronze and their fortifications of brick, were overwhelmed by the storm of clay balls. The city surrendered; the people were probably enslaved; and their temple was destroyed. In the ruins of the temple were found the demolished statues of the kings, and the broken stone vases which had been employed in the temple service. There was the marble statue of the Sumerian king David, the oldest statue in the world. The head of another statue which had been split by a blow upon the top, was found; the mark of the instrument which struck it is still visible. The head of a black stone statue with its face entirely broken away appeared. The inlaid and carved vases were everywhere scattered about, and the entire temple was left in ruins. Such is the picture of the earliest, and one of the most important battles of history. If it marks the entrance of the Semites into Babylonia, it also marks the beginning of the Semitic influence, the influence of the great empire of Babylonia, of the Phœnicians, the Arabs, and the Hebrews, an influence so great, even at the present time, that it is almost incalculable.

EDGAR JAMES BANKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN NAVAL GUNNERY.

Chairman Foss, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in the course of the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill on May 3, spoke earnestly concerning the remarkable improvement which has been made in the target practice of the Navy in the last eight years, and quoted at length from a statement on that subject prepared by Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., "to whom," said Mr. Foss, "we are indebted for this improvement as much as to any one officer in the American Navy." One passage in Commander Sims's article, on which Mr. Foss laid special stress, is as follows: "Going back to 1898, when the Navy was using black powder, and when sights and other parts of the mechanism were poorly developed, our firing was both slow and inaccurate. At that time it was considered satisfactory if a 12-inch gun fired once in five minutes, a 6-inch gun in from one and a half minutes to forty seconds, depending on the type, and other guns in proportion. In those days the target was 100 feet long by twenty-five feet high, and the percentage of hits was very small. With each subsequent improvement in ordnance the rapidity of hitting was somewhat increased, but it was only by carrying out systematic training and target practice that the present efficiency has been attained. For example, the heavy turret guns that were but a few years ago allowed five minutes in which to fire a shot have recently fired three shots and made three hits in one minute, while the 6-inch guns that were formerly allowed forty seconds per shot have recently fired at the rate of thirteen shots and 11.5 hits per minute. Eight-inch guns that were formerly allowed two minutes per shot have since attained a rapidity of 3.6 shots and 3.6 hits per minute. Five-inch guns which formerly fired two or three shots per minute have made thirteen hits in that time, and 3-inch guns recently attained a record of fifteen shots and fourteen hits per minute. Six-pounders, which formerly were expected to fire five shots per minute, have recently fired twenty-five shots and made twenty-two hits in a minute, firing at a target eight feet high by twenty-one feet long. While it is thus shown that the most important guns—12-inch and 13-inch—now fire fifteen times as rapidly as they formerly did, it must be remembered that at the same time the accuracy has improved to about an equal degree, for a high score in hits per minute can be made only when practically all shots that are fired make hits. Many ships now average between seventy-five and ninety per cent. of hits with all their main battery guns, whereas in former days the percentage of hits was rarely over forty, even though firing slowly at a target more than seven times as large as the present one. Though it may be suggested that target practice could be held with reduced charges, it must be remembered that inasmuch as full charges must be fired in action, and inasmuch as the behavior and resistance of the gun, the gun mechanism, etc., is greatly affected by the force of recoil, it has been found that firing reduced charges creates a false sense of security and confidence in the weapons, and actually trains men under different conditions from those which will exist in battle. For this reason the Navy has for the past three years definitely abandoned the use of reduced charges. It is interesting to note that the leading foreign navies, though they have heretofore used reduced charges, have recently followed the custom of this Navy in using full charges for all target practice."

ONE ELEMENT OF PREPAREDNESS.

When the present Secretary of State, Hon. Elihu Root, was at the head of the War Department he strove zealously but ineffectually to persuade Congress to authorize a general policy of keeping always on hand in each of the supply departments of the Army a reserve supply of non-perishable materials sufficient to last the Army at least two or three years. His idea was that the existence of such a reserve would greatly facilitate the orderly mobilization of troops in case of need, and that large numbers of officers who would otherwise be required to supervise the purchase and distribution of supplies would be available for other duty. The plan proposed by Mr. Root was virtually identical with that pursued by the directors of great private enterprises—the plan, namely, of carrying large reserve supplies for use in emergencies. It did not appeal to Congress, however, and Mr. Root's labors counted for nothing.

In proposing this plan Mr. Root had in view only its manifest value on the approach of war. Its usefulness even in time of peace, however, is forcibly suggested by the conditions which have followed the great disaster at San Francisco. In addition to the police work which that disaster has required of the Army, the needs of its victims have absorbed virtually all the quartermaster, subsistence and medical supplies of the Army. These, of course, are being rapidly replaced by disbursements from the appropriations placed by Congress at the disposal of the Secretary of War, and in a little while the various supply departments will be as well-provided as they usually are. But if the calamity at San Francisco had happened at a time when the nation was engaged in war or on the eve of war, it is evident either that the Army would have been deprived of supplies urgently needed for its own use or that the relief extended from its supply departments to the victims of the earthquake would have been much smaller than it was. On the other hand, had there been a two or three years' reserve of supplies in those departments, it would have been possible to provide adequate relief for the sufferers at San Francisco, even in the presence of war, without serious embarrassment to the Army. In a country so vast as ours, extending from within the Arctic circle into the tropics and from islands of the Western Atlantic to the Orient, we can hardly hope to be absolutely free even for a single year from disasters of such serious character as to require temporary assistance from the national Government. In the natural order of things that assistance will be administered by the Army or the Navy or by both working in conjunction. Ordinary prudence would therefore seem to require that both services be provided with reserve supplies sufficient in volume to enable them to meet the needs of any great calamity without depriving themselves, even for a day, of materials which might be indispensable to their welfare and efficiency in the emergency of war. The surplus stores once provided, the annual expense would be simply the interest at only two per cent. on their cost.

From the work of the Army and Navy at San Francisco the people have acquired a higher and broader estimate of our military services as guardians of the interests of peace and humanity. We may be certain, too, that the next great national calamity, wherever it may happen, will be followed by an immediate call upon those services for assistance and protection such as were given to the people of the stricken city at the Golden Gate. In order that the response to such calls may be prompt and adequate, the Government could well afford to adopt the far-sighted policy suggested by Mr. Root, and provide for the maintenance of a large reserve of supplies such as would be required in great emergencies. The labor accomplished at San Francisco by the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War, has been enormous. According to the statement of Secretary Taft, he has sent to the people of that city rations costing $200,000; tentage, blankets, cots and bedding costing $1,000,000, and medical stores costing $150,000. The transportation of these supplies has cost another $150,000, and the transportation of troops for duty in connection with the disaster has cost $250,000. Here is an aggregate disbursement of $1,750,000 out of a total of $2,500,000 placed at the Secretary's disposal by Congress. The mistaken notion as to the Secretary's authority to dispose of the remainder of the funds at his command is curiously illustrated by a telegram from Mr. Phelan, chairman of the finance committee of the Red Cross fund at San Francisco, asking the Secretary to turn over the balance of the Congressional appropriation in cash. Of course, nothing of the kind can be done except by specific authorization from Congress. The law appropriating the money provides it shall be expended only, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, for rations, quartermaster and medical supplies and for the transportation of troops. All disbursements for those purchases must be made by officers of the supply departments, all of whom are under bonds and accountable for every dollar of the funds entrusted to them. This statement affords some needful information as to the care, fidelity and direct accountability with which funds appropriated for military purposes are expended.

It is entirely safe to predict that when the whole record of the work performed at San Francisco by the Army is made up it will be recognized as a lofty and convincing proof of the integrity, efficiency and humane impulse of our military services. If it shall also be accepted as a conclusive plea for the adoption of the policy favored by Mr. Root, which provides for the maintenance of a larger reserve of non-perishable supplies in the several supply departments of the Army, the country will have cause to be thankful.

A NAVAL GRADUATE ENLIGHTENS CONGRESS.

The British military services enjoy the advantage of being represented in Parliament by men whose experiences in command on land or at sea, and whose professional training and knowledge enables them on occasions to enlighten civil ignorance concerning military matters. We have no similar representative of the Services in our Congress, though occasionally an ex-officer of the Army or Navy does find his way through the usual channels of political preferment. A case in point is that of Representative John W. Weeks, a graduate of the Naval Academy, who served in the Navy for six years after his graduation, and again during the war with Spain. How intelligent an understanding Mr. Weeks has of naval conditions is indicated by the speech on the naval bill which he delivered in the House of Representatives, Saturday, May 5. From this speech we take somewhat at random the extracts which follow. As to the enlistment of minors, Mr. Weeks said:

"It would be an offense subjecting an officer to punishment to enlist a minor without the consent of the minor's parents or guardian. In all such cases the officer is deceived by the men he has enlisted, and if anybody deserves sympathy it is the officer who is being imposed upon, and it is the Government that is being imposed upon by these young fellows who are so ready to make a false oath."

On the subject of the increase of the Navy Mr. Weeks said: "It is an historical fact that when our naval power was at its lowest point our trade with the Orient was at its lowest possible ebb. When we commenced to build up our Navy, and especially when we had advertised our strength by the Spanish-American War, our trade commenced to increase and has continued to increase enormously. Our Navy is our one advertising medium in the Orient. The fact that we showed great strength during the Spanish-American War, great physical power, appeals to those people. They buy goods of nations which show to them that they have physical strength; and while I do not pretend to say that our increased trade is due entirely to that one cause, I believe that a large part of it is due to it.

"The question I would like to ask the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Burton) is, What kind of a Navy is he in favor of—a Navy half large enough to protect ourselves, a Navy one-quarter large enough to protect ourselves, or a Navy large enough to protect ourselves? There are some very good people in this country who do not believe in the maintenance of any navy. There are others, like the distinguished Democrat from Alabama, who is about to stop in Congress on his way to the Presidency long enough to provide for a billion-dollar Navy—who, I believe, are extremists in the opposite direction.

"Our building policy, in my opinion, should be based upon what our rivals are doing, and while I have no right to speak for the Committee on Naval Affairs, I have no doubt their conclusions are based on some similar reasons. The Navy is not being increased to any extent by this bill. We have an old ship that is going to the junk heap, the Texas, the only ship in the Navy, by the way, except a few small ones that were acquired during the War with Spain, the plans of which were not made in this country. The battleship which is proposed is simply to take the place of the Texas."

Coming to the question of the personnel, Mr. Weeks quoted the tables showing the condition of promotion in our Navy which were published in the "Proceedings," by Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Key, U.S.N., and said:

"Nothing better illustrates the desirability of a liberal and at the same time conservative naval policy which will keep the Service in condition for hostilities without taking unusual and expensive action whenever we are brought face to face with real trouble than does this condition of the Navy personnel. It is not, as I have stated, a new question, but has been repeatedly called to the attention of Congress by the President, Secretaries of the Navy, and bureau chiefs during recent years.

"Our Navy in the past has been successful, or very largely so, because we have been superior to the enemy in ships of the same general class, in guns of the same general caliber, and in personnel of the same general rank—that is, ship for ship, gun for gun, and man for man we have been superior. While it is believed that we retain our advantage in ships and guns, we have distinctly lost that advantage in the age of the promotion of our officers, and it should be up to Congress to at once remedy this defect. Let us not continue to spend one hundred millions a year for the purpose of maintaining an efficient Navy and at the same time fail to take advantage of criticisms which call to our attention the fact that we are spending our money with the probability that we are not getting the best possible results. I now wish to call to your attention a criticism of an entirely different character.

"During the recent discussion of a measure to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy the occasion was taken by the distinguished Representative from Iowa, whose name is a household word throughout the country, to show that, as a result of hazing and hazing methods at the Naval Academy, the Navy personnel was inefficient, and, further, that the incompetent were protected from adequate punishment by their companions in arms before whom they were brought for trial in accordance with Navy regulations. I believe his criticisms and conclusions are not only unwarranted, but that they do the naval service rank injustice, and for that reason I wish to call to the attention of the members of this House the actual facts, taken from the records.

"The first of the two charges made was based on the fact that there had been within twenty-five years a large number of disasters to naval vessels due to negligence and inefficiency of their officers. It was made in the following terms: 'In twenty-five years twenty-six vessels have been destroyed. Almost every month you read of some mark of inefficiency upon the part of those

who are charged with the conduct and management of the Navy.'

"Such a thing as fleet maneuvers in our Navy twenty-five years ago were almost never thought of. Our ships were not only few in number, but of widely different classes, so that fleet tactics were seldom engaged in, but to these necessary evolutions have been due some of the most serious accidents, not only in our own Navy but in foreign navies, which have happened in recent years. Again, danger in active service is governed by the location in which the service takes place. If in the tropics, earthquakes, tidal waves, cyclones, and other violent conditions are encountered, and frequently the results from them are disastrous under conditions which no man could foresee or prepare for.

"Very frequently naval vessels must cruise in unknown or comparatively unknown waters, along badly lighted and buoyed coasts, using charts which are both incomplete and inaccurate, so that it can readily be seen that, if much service is required or performed under such conditions, accidents must necessarily be more frequent than they would be if the same amount of service were performed in tropical latitudes and contiguous to our own well lighted and charted coasts.

"This brief statement will indicate the impossibility of comparing our own Service with any other, or even with itself, at different periods. Neither would it be fair to compare it with the merchant marine, which, generally speaking, does not cruise except along well known coasts, in many cases, in fact generally, between the same ports for long periods.

"In 1865 the U.S.S. San Jacinto ran aground on the Bahama Banks. She was not seriously injured, but her commanding officer was court-martialed and sentenced to three years' suspension; he appealed from this decision and the President ordered a new trial by a different court, which resulted in the same sentence being imposed as in the first instance.

"Jan. 4, 1866, the U.S. tug Narcissus foundered in the Gulf of Mexico. A violent hurricane passed over the Gulf at the time, and as all hands were lost it is presumed that the accident was unavoidable.

"In June, 1867, the U.S.S. Sacramento was lost on a known reef in the Bay of Bengal. Her captain and navigator were tried by court-martial, were both found guilty and sentenced to three years' suspension and to be publicly reprimanded. In both cases the sentence was reduced to two years by the Secretary of the Navy.

"In 1867 the U.S.S. Monongahela, while anchored in the harbor of Fredickstadt, island of St. Croix, was picked up by a tidal wave and landed on a wharf. The next wave in receding carried the ship to the entrance of the harbor and deposited her on a coral reef, from which she was later removed but little damaged and with small loss of life. In the same storm the U.S.S. DeSoto, anchored in a St. Thomas harbor, was treated in a similar way and, as in the case of the Monongahela, she was later floated with but little damage and small loss of life. No court-martial was ordered in either of these cases.

"Aug. 13, 1868, the U.S.S. Fredonia and the U.S.S. Wateree were anchored in the harbor of Arica, Peru, where they were overwhelmed by a tidal wave, resulting from an earthquake, which carried the Wateree a half mile inland, from which position the ship was never moved; the Fredonia was sunk in the harbor by the same wave and most of her officers and crew were lost. In neither case was a court-martial ordered.

"In 1868 the U.S.S. Suwanee was lost in Shadwell Passage, Alaska. There are irregular and unusually strong currents in this locality, and while the ship had been furnished with the only available charts, they were imperfect and incomplete. Her captain was court-martialed and exonerated.

"Jan. 24, 1870, the U.S.S. Oneida, while putting to sea in Yokohama Bay, was, in the night, run into by the English steamer Bombay and sank fifteen minutes after the collision, carrying down nearly all of her officers and crew. A court of inquiry showed conclusively that the Oneida had the right of way and no court-martial was ordered.

"In 1870 the U.S.S. Saginaw was carried by unknown and uncharted currents onto a reef in the Pacific Ocean and was lost. Her commander, Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery Sicard, one of the most distinguished officers of the Navy, was court-martialed and exonerated.

"In 1874 the U.S.S. Brooklyn ran aground near Key West, Fla. She was floated and no damage was done. Her captain was court-martialed and acquitted.

"In 1875 the U.S.S. Saranac, while cruising in uncharted waters in Seymour Narrows off the Alaskan coast, was thrown by a whirlpool on a sunken rock and lost. No court-martial was ordered.

"In 1877 the U.S.S. Huron was lost during a severe storm on Cape Hatteras; as her captain, navigator, and the deck officer, who was on duty at the time, as well as nearly all of the other officers and men, went down with the ship, there was no court-martial ordered.

"In 1881 the U.S.S. Rogers, a whaler purchased to take part in the Greely relief expedition, while frozen in the ice in the Arctic Ocean, caught fire and, being saturated with oil, was quickly destroyed. No court-martial was considered necessary.

"In 1883 the U.S.S. Ashuelot was run on a rock off the coast of China and lost. Her captain was court-martialed and dismissed from the Service. It is worth noting that this officer had previously been dismissed for drunkenness and restored to the Service by act of Congress.

"In 1888 the U.S.S. Enterprise ran onto a submerged barrier in Christiana Bay, which was new and did not show on the charts furnished the ship. The ship was not damaged and no court-martial was ordered.

"In 1889 the U.S.S. Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic were lying at anchor in the harbor of Apia, Samoan Islands, in company with a German squadron of three ships and H.M.S. Caliope, when such a terrific hurricane arose that the American and German ships, being unable to steam against it, were wrecked; the Englishman, being a new ship, with, for that day, powerful engines, was able to get to sea. The Trenton and Vandalia were a total loss; the Nipsic, however, was later pulled off the reef and repaired. Several officers and many men were lost. No court-martial was ever ordered. On the contrary, Rear Admiral Kimberly and his officers were highly complimented for their devotion and heroism on this occasion.

"In 1889 the U.S.S. Constellation was run aground in Lynnhaven Bay, but received no injury. Her captain was court-martialed and sentenced to two years' suspension. This sentence was reduced to one year by the Secretary of the Navy.

"In 1891 the U.S.S. Despatch was run aground and lost on the New Jersey coast, and, although a court of inquiry found the captain, navigator, and officer of the deck negligent, the Secretary of the Navy decided that a court-martial was not necessary.

"In 1891 the U.S.S. Galena, while being towed by the tug Nina, was run aground on Gay Head, off the Massachusetts coast, the course of the tug being directed from the Galena. The Galena had no deviation table and the captain had failed to compare his compass with the tug's. The ships were in a dense fog at the time of the accident. The captain of the Galena was suspended for one year. The same year and at the same time the tug Luiana, while proceeding in the fog to the relief of the Galena, ran on a rock. Her commanding officer was court-martialed and acquitted.

"In 1892 the U.S.S. Alliance was run against the breakwater in Yokohama Harbor, with slight damage. The captain was court-martialed and suspended for one year.

"In 1892 the U.S.S. Tallapoosa was run down and sunk by a coal-laden schooner. A court of inquiry showed that the Tallapoosa had the right of way and no court-martial was ordered.

"In 1893 the U.S.S. Mohican was run on a rock off the badly charted Alaskan coast. The captain was court-martialed and dismissed.

"In 1894 the U.S.S. Kearsarge was run onto Roncador Reef, in the Caribbean Sea, and lost. Her captain and navigator were each sentenced to two years' suspension, and in both cases the sentence was reduced to one year by the Secretary of the Navy.

"In August, 1894, the U.S.S. Adams was run aground on St. Paul Island, Bering Sea. The accident was due to unknown or irregular currents. Her acting captain and navigator were sentenced to one year's suspension, which was reduced to six months by the Secretary of the Navy.

"In 1898 the U.S.S. Maine was blown up in Habana Harbor. No court-martial was ordered.

"In 1899 the U.S.S. Charleston was, while using old Spanish charts on the Philippine coast, run onto an uncharted rock and lost. Her officers were held blameless.

"In 1901 the U.S.S. Yosemite was, by a tidal wave, driven ashore on the island of Guam and then carried to sea, where she foundered. In this case the officers were acquitted.

"In 1903 the U.S.S. Frolic, while entering the harbor of Cebu at night, was run on a reef, from which she was later removed, little damage having been done. Her commanding officer was sentenced to receive a public reprimand.

"February 26, 1903, the tug Leyden was, during a violent storm, run onto rocks off Block Island. Her commanding officer was court-martialed and acquitted of negligence.

"In 1903 the U.S. torpedoboat Winslow collided with a ferryboat in New York Harbor. Her commanding officer was sentenced to lose three numbers and receive a public reprimand.

"In 1904 the U.S.S. Culgoa collided with and sunk a schooner. The court-martial developed the fact that the Culgoa had the right of way, and her captain was acquitted.

"In 1905 the U.S.S. Eagle was run on a rock and slightly damaged. Her commanding officer was sentenced to lose four numbers.

"May 17, 1905, the U.S.S. Detroit, while leaving the harbor of Porto Plata, Dominican Republic, was twice run aground. Her captain was court-martialed and dismissed from the Service.

"This record, which is complete, being taken from the records of the Navy Department, shows that in the forty-one years since the Civil War there have been thirty-seven cases of ships lost or accidents of such character that the court of inquiry reported negligence on the part of the officers which necessitated a court-martial being ordered. It should be noted that if a ship is lost, Navy regulations require that a court-martial be ordered, even if there be no apparent fault on the part of her officers.

"These thirty-seven accidents include twenty-two ships lost for the following reasons:

"By hurricanes or by tidal waves, which human power could not have foreseen or controlled, six; by uncharted currents or on uncharted rocks, six; by collision in cases in which the man-of-war had the right of way and therefore her officers were not at fault, two, the U.S.S. Maine blown up in Havana harbor, one; the U.S.S. Rogers burned, one; the U.S. tug Lyden a small vessel, lost in a violent storm and her commanding officer found without fault, one; and there were five ships lost when the accident presumably should have been avoided. In one of these cases the captain was dismissed; in one the responsible officers were lost, and in the other three the sentence of the court was reduced by the Secretary of the Navy or no court was ordered by him.

"In the fifteen cases in which the court of inquiry found negligence but in which the ships were not lost, the court-martial found the officers guilty in ten cases, but in three of these ten sentences the convening authority—the Secretary of the Navy—reduced the sentence imposed.

"Of the other five cases, one was the Nipsic, wrecked in the Samoan hurricane, and one the Culgoa, in collision when she had the right of way. In not a single case of these thirty-seven was the sentence of the court-martial disapproved because it was too lenient, and after a careful study of all the cases, I believe that the most critical and even partial authority on such matters would have returned a more severe sentence in but three instances.

"As an evidence of an apparently constant increase in efficiency in the navigation of our men-of-war, it should be noted that, although the Navy has passed through a war within the last ten years and has been engaged in unusual service in and near the Philippine Islands, and has elsewhere been extremely active, there has not been a single case of loss of a vessel which could have been prevented by any human foresight or skill, and that in the few cases of accidents brought to court-martial the responsible officers have, in every case, been given an adequate punishment.

"I have stated that it is impossible to make accident and efficiency comparisons with other navies, but before leaving this subject I wish to call to the attention of the committee a report made to the British Admiralty for the year 1904, the last year reported, showing the nature of all accidents for that year, the result of the inquiry, and other details.

"This report shows that there were 108 accidents, of which fifty were collisions. As we have perhaps two-fifths as many vessels in commission as the English, if we had a similar number of collisions the number would be twenty, which is a greater number of collisions than have been reported in our Navy for the last twenty years. From Aug. 5 to Aug. 11 there were six collisions, several of which took place during maneuvers, which illustrates the suggestion which I have made that activity is one of the principal factors leading to accidents; but if we had a proportional number of collisions in our Navy in any one event we should be likely to inquire the reason for their frequency, and there would be a better basis for criticism than there is now. The Admiralty report indicates that no punishment whatever, except a reprimand in one case, was inflicted in the six cases referred to.

"But the question which I now wish to call to the attention of the House is one which involves the honor of naval officers, not only individually, but collectively, for it is charged that the naval officer is not only guilty of dishonesty, but guilty of dishonesty in its most unworthy form, namely, the violation of his oath, the charge being made in these words:

" 'We do not punish naval officers. There is no punishment inflicted upon naval officers except in most extraordinary cases by a system of court-martial selected from among the friends and associates and old classmates of the man who is to be tried. It is a mockery, a mockery, and it results in, I believe, this condition of inefficiency.'

"No form of court proceedings or method used in the trial of civil and criminal cases is or ever will be entirely satisfactory. Notwithstanding the many cases of a miscarriage of justice, I doubt if there is here or elsewhere a lawyer or layman who would seriously advocate giving up jury trials in the great majority of cases which are now tried in that way.

"A similar question enters into the proceedings of the general court-martial. It is not a perfect tribunal, for personal sympathy might be a bar to a just verdict, at least in many cases where the relations between members of the court and the accused had been intimate, and it would seem possible that in many cases a sufficiently severe sentence would not be imposed, but when the character of the jury, or judges as the members of a court really are, their capacity to comprehend the fitness or unfitness of technical testimony, and their appreciation of the sanctity of the oath which they have taken are all considered, it is almost certain that in no other way could there be obtained as fair and just a trial of a naval offender.

"Naval discipline, as far as ordering courts of inquiry and courts-martial are concerned, is entirely in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, and when the court has brought in a verdict the passing upon that verdict, either in approving or disapproving, rests entirely in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, or, in the case of a sentence of dismissal, in the hands of the President of the United States.

"For the last twenty years, at least, these officers have almost invariably been lawyers of the highest standing, quite competent to pass upon evidence of all kinds and to judge whether sentences ordered by court were or were not sufficiently severe, and I propose to show from the records that, as a matter of fact, a very large percentage of the verdicts returned by general courts-martial have been approved, and of those disapproved the sentence has been reduced by the reviewing power four times as frequently as it has been considered too mild. Gentlemen may complain that there have been few dismissals from the Navy for offenses which seem to deserve the severest punishment, but they forget that officers charged with offenses have very often, in fact nearly always, had many years of honorable and efficient service to their credit, and that their fault, if fault it be, in the case at issue may be simply an error of judgment. In such a case the court-martial would not be a trial, but a persecution of the offender if it failed to give credit for the years of good service performed.

"I have had examined the records of Navy courts-martial for the past twenty years, with the following results:

General courts-martial ordered	130
Sentences approved	92
Sentences reduced	29
Sentences disapproved	9
Total number of dismissals	21

"In other words, in only nine instances out of 130, or less than seven per cent., was the sentence of the court-martial disapproved by the convening authority because it was either too lenient or for some technical reason, though it should be said in possibly four or five other cases the Secretary of the Navy did not entirely approve of the character of the sentence imposed. This is a most complete disapproval of the charge made against the honor and integrity of naval officers and the entire manner of performing this most distasteful duty—distasteful for, as has been said, members of the court are passing on the errors of their intimate associates. This examination shows not only a refutation of the charge, but also a keen appreciation of the value of testimony and a greater tendency to impose severer punishments than would be imposed by the civilian officers who have had the reviewing of the courts' proceedings, and, instead of the statement that officers are never punished, this record shows that twenty-one officers in twenty years have been dismissed from the Service, though in many of these cases the sentence has been reduced by the President of the United States, and in two of these cases the dismissal officer was restored to his place in the Navy by special act of Congress. It is worth noting that one of the two officers dismissed last year for gross irregularities was one of the two officers who had been restored to their positions in the Navy by special act of Congress during the period being considered.

"It is also a fact that in the case of the loss of the U.S.S. Ashuelot, in many respects the most blameworthy of the accidents which have happened to naval vessels, for which her commanding officer was dismissed, that officer had been previously dismissed from the Service by a general court and had been restored to the Navy list by a special act of Congress.

"In the previous twenty years to those from which the statistics referred to have been compiled—that is, from 1866 to 1886—seventy officers were dismissed for various causes. Of this number fourteen line officers and forty-three staff officers were discharged between 1866 and 1876, nearly two-thirds of all those dismissed during the last forty years, and it is worthy of note that none of these staff officers and only part of the line officers had had a Naval Academy training, but were largely the product of more or less hurried appointments from civil life during the Civil War period. I do not mention this to reflect on the staff, but as an incident to show that the Naval Academy training, or the assumed lack of discipline in the Naval Academy, is not responsible for neglect of duty when the graduates have gone into the naval service.

"There is not a ship in our Navy, except the Texas, and she is about to go to the scrap heap, and the smaller craft acquired at the time of the Spanish-American War, which has not been designed by our own naval architects, every member of that corps to-day being a graduate of the Naval Academy, and all of these ships, including the Texas, have been built in this country under the supervision of our own naval constructors, so that the Navy may properly claim that it has furnished the fleets which we can so reliably depend upon.

"Every gun of large caliber has been built at our gun foundry at the Washington Navy Yard under the supervision of our own officers, and not only that, but the machinery which has been used in this work, which can be viewed and day by any Member of this House, forming as fine a plant for such a purpose as there is in the world, has been either designated or revised by

our own people, so that we may claim the entire credit for this work. The engines and boilers used on our men-of-war have been designed by our Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the officers who run these engines are to-day entirely the product of our Naval Academy. The electrical equipment which now, to such an extent, fills our men-of-war, has been entirely adapted to the purpose for which it is applied by our own constructors and officers; in short wherever we look in the naval service we see nothing but efficiency and accomplishment. There is nothing in the records of the immediate past to show that in professional accomplishments and in personal honor the officers of our Navy do not compare favorably with our naval officers in any period of the nation's history or in the same characteristics with the officers of any military force in the world, and I submit to this House that the recital of this record should remove any doubt which the people may have had regarding the efficiency of our Navy at this time and should strengthen confidence that no backward step is being taken, but that it is living up to its history as the equal, if not the superior, of any existing naval establishment." (Loud applause.)

In reply to the remarks of Mr. Weeks, Mr. Hepburn said:

"I desire to question the statement of the completeness of that record. I say that it is only partial; that it does not cover by any means the total number that should be included, and especially it is insufficient in that the larger vessels, the more expensive vessels, the vessels of modern date, are largely omitted from the list. One of our larger vessels went ashore a few days ago while going into York River. Certainly, if there is any position, any port, and part of our navigable waters that the Navy and the officers of the Navy ought to be familiar with, it should be that historic portion of our waters. They ought to be able to get in and out there. He omitted the instance, quite recent, where one of our squadrons, I think, consisting of four vessels, attempted to get out of the port of New York. They succeeded partially in doing it, although they ran two of the vessels into the mud and got the other two into violent and dangerous collision. The gentleman has omitted that other case, quite recent, where one of our larger and more valuable vessels was run into a dock in the harbor of New York. One would suppose these gentlemen would be familiar with such waters. The gentleman also omitted that other instance where only a short time ago one of our modern vessels was run upon a rock in the vicinity of Newport. One would suppose that that place would be somewhat familiar to these gentlemen, and that they certainly would be able to navigate their vessels in such waters. Mr. Chairman, these are only a few that occur to me from my knowledge gained from the newspapers of these instances of inefficiency, of incapacity to handle these great vessels. We are spending millions of dollars to build up a great navy. I think it is the part of patriotism to do this, but there ought to be some guaranty, some assurance, that when we secure such vessels they will not be recklessly destroyed by incompetency and inefficiency."

OPERATION OF PROPOSED ELIMINATION.

General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, has submitted to the Secretary of War the following memorandum on Senate bill No. 3925, to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States, commonly known as the Elimination bill:

The object of this bill is to correct two evils believed to exist among the officers of the Army; the evil of superannuation, by which is meant the retardation of promotion to such an extent that officers are not brought to the different grades until at too great ages to most efficiently take up the corresponding duties, and the evil of the presence of inefficient members, whom existing laws are not efficacious in eliminating.

The evil of superannuation arises from the character of the organization of the personnel of the officers. It is evident that in a body which is entered by its component members at an approximate given age, about twenty-three years for the officers of the Army, and left at a stated age, sixty-four years for officers, and in which advancement is had regularly in the order of seniority, the proportion of his total time of service that an individual will spend in each one of the grades of the organization will depend upon the ratio which the number in each grade bears to the total number in the organization. That is, if the numbers in the high grades are small, in comparison with the total strength of the organization, the proportion of his service which the individual will spend in the high grades will be small in comparison with his total service; in other words, he will reach the high grades late in life. Similarly if the numbers in the high grades are large in comparison with the total number the individual will spend a correspondingly large proportion of his life in the high grades, or will reach the high grades at an early age. The proportion of officers in the different grades of an army is approximately the same in all services of the world, and has been arrived at as the result of the world's experience of what has been found conducive to military efficiency. In a fighting organization in the United States something over a thousand men are placed under the command of a single officer, a colonel; there is one general assistant, who can take the place of the colonel upon occasion, a lieutenant colonel; the organization, a regiment, is divided into three parts, each of which is under a commander, a major, and each of the three parts, or battalions, is divided into four companies, each of which has a captain and two lieutenants. In addition there are a certain number of staff officers of a regiment, whose duties are general.

Regiments are grouped together into larger organizations, under command of higher officers, and these again into still larger organizations, under command of still higher officers. The higher commanding officers have staff officers to look after the general duties connected with the entire body; the staff officers having rank appropriate to the duties which they have to perform. The division into grades in the United States is such that, in the line of the Army and in the staff organizations which are formed by detail of officers from the line, the general officers constitute about one per cent. of the whole number, colonels about 2.6 per cent., lieutenant colonels about 2.9 per cent., majors about 8.25 per cent, captains about 31 per cent., first lieutenants about 27.8 per cent., and second lieutenants about 26.4 per cent. The consequence of these proportions is that, in the ordinary course of promotion by seniority, considering the casualties that occur through death, resignation, dismissal, disability, and retirement at sixty-four years of age, officers will reach the grade of first lieutenant at about 30 years of age, that of captain at about 39 years of age, that of major at about 52 years of age, that of lieutenant colonel at about 58 years of age, and that of colonel at about 60 years of age. It is possible to reduce these ages only by selecting certain individuals for advancement beyond that which they would otherwise receive, which process would affect only themselves and would correspondingly retard the promotion of others, thus not affecting the average ages of promotion, or to eliminate by some artificial process a sufficient number to cause those remaining to receive their promotions to the different grades at what might be considered reasonable ages. It is the object of this bill to accomplish the latter process, effort being made to insure that the officers eliminated in order to accomplish the more rapid promotion of those who remain shall be the least efficient in their grades.

The bill provides that when the number of promotions from each grade, up to that of lieutenant colonel, shall not average annually a stated percentage of the total number in that grade, by reason of normal casualties, a sufficient number of vacancies shall be artificially created by selection to bring the number of promotions up to the stated percentages. The percentages given have been computed so as to cause the promotion of officers to the grade of captain at an average of 34 years, to that of major at 44 years, to that of lieutenant colonel at 50 years, and to that of colonel at 54 years of age. The bill has been framed to apply only to the line, and to those staff corps which are recruited from the line. It is found by computation that, in addition to those which statistics show may be counted upon as dropping out by ordinary casualties, it would be necessary to eliminate annually by the operation of the act about 28 lieutenants, about 37 captains, about 14 majors, about 6 lieutenant colonels, and about 3 colonels; that is, about 3 per cent. of the first lieutenants, about 3.75 per cent. of the captains, about 5 per cent. of the majors, about 5.75 per cent. of the lieutenant colonels, and about 3.75 per cent. of the colonels. From all causes there would occur annually in the organization considered 177 vacancies, which would have to be filled by the appointment of that number of second lieutenants. Of the second lieutenants 162 would annually reach the age of 28 years, and be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant, the remainder having gone out by ordinary casualties. Of the first lieutenants 143 would reach the age of 34 each year, and of these, 115; the required percentage, would be promoted to the grade of captain; the remainder would be eliminated by the operation of this act. Of the captains 87 would annually reach the age of 44, and of these 45 would be promoted to the grade of major; the others falling out under the act. Of the majors 40 would annually reach the age of 50, and of these 26 would be promoted, the others going out under the act. Of the lieutenant colonels twenty-one would annually reach the age of 54, and of these sixteen would be promoted, the others going out under the act. Of the colonels three would be eliminated under the operation of this act, some would go out from other causes, and the remainder, and the general officers not objects of other casualties would reach the age of sixty-four and be retired at that age, amounting to eight per year.

Taking into consideration the retirements from those branches of the Army which are not affected by the bill, the ultimate composition of the retired list under the present law and after the act should have been in operation long enough to produce a normal condition, would be as follows, including those retired for all causes which carry retired pay:

	Present.	Proposed.
Lieutenants	175	995
Captains	455	1269
Majors	223	467
Lieutenant Colonels	75	172
Colonels	308	194
Brigadier Generals	77	32
Major Generals	21	7
Lieutenant Generals	3	1
Total	1337	3137

The large number of colonels upon the retired list, in comparison with the number of lieutenant colonels, is due to the fact that at the grade of colonel officers commence to retire by reason of reaching the limiting age of 64 years. It will thus be seen that the operation of the proposed act would much increase the size of the retired list and, if no offsetting cause were introduced, the expense of the military establishment would be made greater; not, however, in proportion to the increased size of the retired list, because by examining the two lists it will be seen that the increase in the retired list under the proposed act is very largely in the lower grades, and that the number of retired officers in the higher grades would be very considerably less than under the present laws. The effect would, however, still be a considerable increase in cost, and to meet this it is provided that the pay of officers of less than thirty years' service, when retired, shall be a materially less percentage of their active pay than that which is provided for officers retired under the present laws. It is proposed that the pay of officers retired under this act shall be a percentage of their active pay represented by one-twelfth of the square of the number of years of their service as officers, up to thirty years. This makes the pay of officers retired after thirty years' service, or greater, 75 per cent. of their active pay; which period of service has by existing laws been recognized as that for which Congress has been willing to award 75 per cent. of active pay, both to officers and enlisted men. For service of less than thirty years the retired pay diminishes in more rapid proportion than the length of service itself, under this plan; so that officers retiring with little service, and at correspondingly younger ages, will receive less than a proportionate percentage of their retired pay. Thus, officers retired as first lieutenants, after about eleven years of service, in order to make room for the statutory number of promotions of second lieutenants, will receive about 10 per cent. of their active pay, or about $180 per year; officers retired as captains, after about 20 years' service, will receive 33 1-3 per cent. of their active pay, or about $900 a year; officers retired as majors, after about 27 years' service, will receive about 60 per cent. of their active pay, or about $2,100 a year; officers retired as lieutenant colonels will probably have had nearly 30 years of service, and officers retired as colonels will certainly have had such length of service, and will thus receive 75 per cent. of their active pay, as under the present laws. These illustrations give about the maximum retired pay for officers of the different grades, and apply to officers retired at about the maximum ages for their grades. The minimum ages of retirement for the different grades would be about as follows: For first lieutenants 29 years, for captains 35 years, for majors 45 years, for lieutenant colonels 51 years, and for colonels 55 years, and the corresponding rates of pay would be, for first lieutenants about 3 per cent. of their active pay, or about $49 a year; for captains about 12 per cent. of their active pay, or about $260 a year; for majors about 40 per cent. of their active pay, or about 1,400 a year; for lieutenant colonels about 65 per cent. of their active pay, or about $2,600 a year. No retired colonel would receive less than 75 per cent. of his active pay. Noting the low percentage which would be received by first lieutenants retired at the youngest possible age, attention is invited to the feature of the bill which provides that officers retired after less than ten years' service as such shall receive upon retirement one year's pay in lieu of further annual pay; this to avoid the continued payment of insignificant sums.

Under the supposition that officers retired by the operation of this act will be so retired at the highest ages possible in their grades, and consequently with the greatest retired pay, the total cost of the retired list of the Army is computed to eventually become $4,280,300 per annum. Under the present laws the total cost of the retired list is computed to eventually become $3,476,274. The cost of the retired list will thus be increased by the proposed act $804,026. But, by reason of the fact that the officers of the active list will be younger under the new arrangement, and therefore drawing a less amount as increased pay for length of service, the cost of the active list will be reduced from $9,104,928 to $8,838,730, a reduction of $266,198. So that the net increase in the pay of the officers of the Army will be $537,828. If, however, the officers retired by operation of this act shall be retired at the youngest possible ages in their grades, and therefore with the least retired pay, the cost of the retired list will be $3,254,878; and there will be effected by the operation of the act a saving, from the expense under the present laws, of $487,594. The difference in expense will therefore fall somewhere betwen the increase and the decrease mentioned; but as it is not possible to say just where in their grades the retired officers will be taken from, greater exactness of prediction as to expense is not possible. It is to be noted that the ultimate cost of the retired list under the present laws is stated to be considerably greater than the $2,700,000 carried by the current act for the support of the Army. The reason for this increase, notwithstanding the fact that a good many officers have recently been given a higher grade upon retirement, is that the present retired list has been recruited almost entirely from an army of considerably less size than that which exists under the present laws.

The bill does not make any attempt to rearrange the officers who shall not be eliminated, in accordance with their merit, and consequently there is no assurance of the advantage to the military service of the most capable officers in the higher grades. Although the bill thus falls short of the best measure which might be imagined it is believed to carry all that is practicable at the present time, on account of the widely prevalent fear that it would not be possible to insure the selection of officers for promotion in general accordance with their merit; and it secures a very great increase of efficiency at the expense, not of the United States, but of those who shall be judged by boards of experienced officers to be the ones who, on account of being the least efficient, can best be spared from the Service. Although the officers thus eliminated from active service are retired, at the lower ages, with a very moderate percentage of their active pay, they are still believed to be treated with proper consideration, especially when the consequences of lack of success in civil life are borne in mind. Officers retired at forty years of age will receive about $600 a year as retired pay, and will have all of their time at their disposal for the purpose of increasing their incomes; those reitred with a less amount will be at ages sufficiently young to enable them to perform work which should bring them in, when added to their retired pay, enough to preserve them from hardship. It should be remembered that those retired through loss of health, or other disability incurred in the line of duty, will receive the 75 per cent. of their active pay which is now provided by law. It is believed that the bill strikes a just mean between expense and due consideration for all concerned. If higher pay is to be granted to those eliminated Congress must consent to an increase of cost of the military establishment; if less drastic elimination be insisted upon promotion to the different grades must be accepted at greater ages than the very mature ones which are proposed. A substantial advantage carried by the scheme is that there will be on the retired list, and under pay from the Government, about 385 officers, ultimately, under forty-five years of age, who will therefore be properly subject to summons into the active service of the Army upon the occasion of war, or of active preparation for war. The line and detailed staff of the Army has been taken as consisting of: Second lieutenants, 870; first lieutenants, 912; captains, 1,024; majors, 272; lieutenant colonels, 97; colonels, 85; brigadier generals, 24; major generals, 7; lieutenant generals, 1. Total, 3,292. The statistics in regard to the ordinary casualties, death, resignation, dismissal, retirement for disability, etc., have been taken from the records of the Military Secretary's office for the years 1883 to 1897, inclusive, and changed proportionately to accord with the different numbers and ages of the grades in the present Army, and under the proposed scheme.

Diagrams and tables are herewith which illustrate and summarize the statements of this memorandum.

If officers retired under the operation of the act should receive, as retired pay, a percentage of their active pay expressed as follows: $\%=2.5 \times \text{years}$, the increase of cost of the military establishment over that which would occur $\%=1\text{-}12\ (\text{years})^2$, as proposed in the bill, would be $753,265; which would all be in the cost of the retired list.

If such officers should receive a percentage represented by $\%=.456\ (\text{years})^2$, the increase of cost over that involved by the proposed bill would be $318,252; which again would all be in the retired list.

All under the supposition that officers retired under the act go out with the highest retired pay for their grade.

The Secretary of War addressed a letter to Hon. F. E. Warren, chairman Senate Committee on Military Affairs, saying: "Referring to my hearings of March 24 last before the Committee on Military Affairs upon the subject of the bill, S. 3925, to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States, I have the honor to request that the following be substituted for the amended Section 2, as it appears on page 59 of the said hearings:

Sec. 2. That when at the end of any fiscal year the average number of vacancies for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of this act in the grade of colonels in the Cavalry, Artillery or Infantry of the Army has been less than 16.31 per centum of the authorized number of lieutenant colonels in each arm, respectively; or in like manner when the average number of vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel has been less than 9.53 per centum of the authorized number of the majors; or in like manner when the average number of vacancies in the grade of major has been less than 4.82 per centum of the authorized number of captains; or in like manner when the average number of vacancies in the grade of captain has been less than 12.6 per centum of the authorized number of first lieutenants; or in like manner when the average number of vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant has been less than 18.59 per centum of the authorized number of second lieutenants, the necessary additional vacancies to bring the average in each grade in each arm up to the percentages above named shall be created as hereinafter provided.

"The section is changed only in the percentages by the above substitution, and very slightly in these; the change in no case amounting to as much as one per cent. The

percentages have been computed with the view of causing officers to reach, on an average, the grade of captain at 34 years of age, of major at 44 years of age, of lieutenant colonel at 50 years of age and of colonel at 54 years of age. Since my hearings before the committee computations of greater refinement have been made, the refinement taking into consideration the casualties which occur among the officers of the Army due to resignations, dismissals, desertions, wholly retiring, and retirement for disability, as determined from the statistical records of the Military Secretary's office. At the time of my hearings these statistics had not been studied, and casualties were supposed to be produced only by death, by retirement at 64 years of age, and by the operation of the proposed act. Very respectfully,

"WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War."

The diagrams accompanying this article will be found on pages 1070 and 1071 of this number.

Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, has prepared, and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Newberry, has transmitted, to the House Committee on Naval Affairs a communication strongly urging that certain items stricken from the Navy Appropriation bill in the House be restored to that measure. These items provided for reserve supplies of guns, ammunition, ordnance stores, torpedoes, mines and other purposes which Admiral Mason considers indispensable to the maintenance of the Navy in an efficient condition. Noting the practice, which has grown up in recent years, of striking out of appropriation bills items which bureau chiefs regard as absolutely necessary, Admiral Mason says: "Congress will authorize the construction of a battleship, for instance, and will appropriate liberally for her construction. The moment she is accepted and ceases to be a charge on 'Increase of the Navy,' but constitutes a regular yearly drain on 'Ordnance and ordnance stores,' and similar appropriations, it is with the utmost difficulty that sufficient increase in the latter appropriatons can be secured to meet such increased demands. In other words, Congress by one act directs the Department to build and maintain a certain ship and then consistently thereafter refuses to supply funds to enable the instructions contained in the first act to be carried out. The evil effects of this practice are accumulative, and the resulting lack of efficiency has been increasing steadily for the last few years until to-day the situation is so serious that the Bureau believes that it would be guilty of the gravest dereliction in the performance of its duty to the people, to Congress, and to the Department did it not, with the utmost respect, but in plain and unmistakable language, place itself on record as having laid the actual facts as they exist before all those who are in a position to ameliorate the very dangerous conditions which now exist."

The reports of the commandant of the naval station at Guantanamo and of a court of inquiry concerning a fight between sailors and natives at Guantanamo on April 29 have reached the Navy Department. The affair seems to have been a serious one, not only on account of the number of Americans who were wounded, but more so on account of the feeling of the natives, especially of the lower classes, against the American sailors, and their inclination to attack the sailors at every opportunity and on the slightest provocation. Whether the Navy Department will take any action in the matter is not determined. For the present, it seems, the case will rest. The sailor who was arrested has been released and the Cuban authorities have shown a disposition to act most fairly in the matter. One American sailor was shot in the row and he was the most seriously injured. More than twenty others were wounded, mostly by knives, but none of them very seriously. The affair began at the ticket window of the railroad station when an American sailor believed that he had not received his proper change. He expostulated and the trouble began. The natives, anxious to attack the Americans, gave the sailors a hard fight and the police joined in. They favored the natives and here also the sailors got the worst of it. Later the arrested sailor was taken before a native magistrate, who stood by the police, and the ending of the trial was unsatisfactory. The Cuban Government, however, offered to send a judge from another part of the republic to Guantanamo to hold another trial. This, it is understood, was not done, but the man was released by other means.

Lieut. Daniel M. Garrison, of the Navy, who is now on duty as an instructor in mathematics at the Naval Academy, has made application to the Navy Department for a permanent transfer to the corps of professors of mathematics, and this application has been approved by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy and by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. In his application Lieutenant Garrison states that he desires this transfer because as a sequence of an attack of typhoid fever, occurring in the line of duty, he finds the use of one of his limbs impaired to such a degree as to render it probable that he would be retired from active service when next called upon to appear before a naval examining board. This disability, while incapacitating him for sea service, is not of such a character as to interfere with the discharge of his present duties as an instructor at the Academy or with those he would be called upon to perform as a professor of mathematics. "Under these circumstances," Acting Secretary Newberry says in a letter to Chairman Foss, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, "the Department recommends that legislation authorizing this transfer as requested be enacted, and incloses for the consideration of the committee the draft of a clause intended to accomplish that purpose, in form suitable for insertion in any general act relating to the naval service that may be reported by the committee." The clause recommended reads as follows: "That the President be authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an additional professor of mathematics in the Navy, who shall take rank at the foot of the list of professors of mathematics and be an extra number in that list."

Eight line officers of the Army, consisting of one captain, one first lieutenant and six second lieutenants, have successfully passed their examinations for detail to the Ordnance Department and their names are now before the Secretary of War for approval. The War Department this week received the reports of the examining boards appointed to test the qualifications of officers of the line for detail to fill the thirteen vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant and the one vacancy in the grade of captain in the Ordnance Department. Fourteen lieutenants and one captain took the examination with the result that seven lieutenants and the one captain successfully passed and will be detailed. Capt. W. A. Phillips, of the 10th Infantry, will be detailed in the Ordnance Department to fill the vacancy in the grade of captain which will occur by expiration of detail on July 1. First Lieut. E. M. Shinkle, 29th Co., Coast Art., and 2d Lieuts. D. C. Seagrave, Art. Corps; M. L. Ireland, 58th Company, Coast Art.; M. A. Cross, 23d Field Battery, Art. Corps; C. M. Allen, 76th Company, Coast Art.; John Lund, Art. Corps, and J. B. Dillard, 25th Battery, Field Art., successfully passed the examination for detail in the Ordnance Department to fill seven of the thirteen vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry has received many letters this week from prominent officers of the Navy approving his action in the court-martial case of Lukesh and Schofield. In speaking of these to our correspondent Mr. Newberry said: "I believe that the efficiency of the Service will be greatly promoted when there is less of this 'you tickle me and I'll tickle you' business. During the past two years there has been a radical change for the better in the methods of conducting examinations for promotion in the Navy and now unless an officer shows that he is qualified for advanced rank the examining board is very apt to recommend that he be not promoted, and if on second examination, at the end of a year, he is still found disqualified the officer will surely be dropped. Until a comparatively recent date an examining board finding an officer disqualified for promotion was nearly unprecedented, but I am glad to say that this has been changed." Mr. Newberry is greatly interested in the Naval Service, and is doing and will continue to do his utmost to increase its efficiency in every way possible. Since he has been acting as Secretary of the Navy during the illness of Secretary Bonaparte he has taken several very important actions which will have a direct effect upon the Service.

The question of Sunday baseball playing by Navy teams at Provincetown, Mass., has not been settled, as it seemed to be last week when the selectmen of the town withdrew their objections to the sailors indulging in baseball and other sports on Sunday. Now, however, the ministers of the city have entered objections to the practice. At first there was a controversy between the selectmen and private citizens. The matter was referred to Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Atlantic Fleet. He reported that he could do nothing but observe the desires of the selectmen who, he said, really represented the law and order, although a good many citizens sent the Navy Department word that the selectmen did not represent the feeling of the majority of the people. Soon after Admiral Evans made his report on the subject the selectmen gave way and it was thought that there would be no further difficulty, but now there appears to be a decided objection on the part of the ministers of Provincetown. The Navy Department, unofficially at least, is provoked over the entire matter. The enlisted men have spent hundreds of dollars in fixing up the field at Provincetown and the stand taken by the ministers is not welcome.

The Navy Department was quite stirred early this week by an official report that Capt. Hiram A. Bearss, U.S.M.C., had ordered the band to play "Always in the Way," a popular song, at the funeral of a private of marines. On May 16 Captain Drake of the battleship Wisconsin was written to asking for a report of the facts. The story comes to the Navy Department from a place in Wisconsin where a letter from a comrade of the marine who was buried was received. The funeral was that of Pvt. C. W. T. Lawrence, who was drowned while crossing a stream. It is stated that Captain Bearss told the bandmaster to play "Always in the Way." The bandmaster protested but the captain insisted and the air was played by the band. The music is not so bad, but the title, words and general theme would naturally be objectionable. It is further stated that the comrades of the deceased marine were highly indignant. Evidently many of them wrote home about it, for numerous letters have been received at the Navy Department calling attention to the incident.

The Navy Department is heartily in favor of the passage by Congress of the bill, H.R. 18007, "to authorize the appointment of Act. Asst. Surg. Julian Taylor Miller, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy." Doctor Miller has served satisfactorily as an acting assistant surgeon since Jan. 9, 1903. He is ineligible under existing law for appointment as an assistant surgeon in the regular Service, his age exceeding by about four and one-half years the minimum limit (thirty years) prescribed for appointment to that grade. In a letter to Representative Foss, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry in recommending the passage of this bill says: "As difficulty has been met in obtaining qualified men to enter the Medical Corps of the Navy, and as there are now many vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon and comparatively few applicants for appointment, the Department has no objection to the passage of the proposed measure."

Something like $500,000 is in the hands of the War Department to the credit of the quarters and barracks fund, under the Quartermaster General. This will be distributed for construction of buildings at about thirty Army posts in various parts of the country. The schedule of works includes quarters for civilian engineers at Fort Hancock, N.Y.; one six-set bachelor quarters with general mess and clubroom at Fort Jay, N.Y.; one set of colonel's quarters at Madison Barracks, N.Y., and one subsistence storehouse and one quartermaster's shop at Fort Terry, N.Y. The money is available only up to July 1, by which time it will be turned back to the Treasury, and it is necessary therefore to make contracts so as to obtain the benefit of the funds made available.

The Navy Department does not fully approve of the bill, H.R. 8748, "relating to the band of the Marine Corps and to competition of naval and military bands with civilian musicians," not believing it advisable to prohibit the band from participating as an organization in any concert or other performance to which admission may be charged; nor does it approve the bill so far as it applies to "other naval or military bands," as members of naval bands or military bands would thereby be deprived of the privilege of supplementing their pay from outside sources, without any compensating benefit. This feeling on the part of the Navy Department is set forth in a letter recently written by Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in which he suggests, as a substitute for the present proviso of the bill, a proviso to the effect that hereafter members of the Marine Band shall not individually engage in business or competition with civilian musicians, but that nothing in the measure shall be construed to prevent the band from participating as an organization in any performance for admission to which a charge may be made. Attention is called to the fact that many of the unofficial performances of the Marine Band are given gratuitously at entertainments for charitable purposes, where the band is the chief attraction, and that under the bill as introduced these benevolent services would in future be forbidden.

Two vulcanite casts received at the Ordnance Department, Washington, recently offer a valuable illustration of the superior endurance of modern artillery using smokeless powder, as compared with the guns which burned the old brown powder. The casts show the interior of two 12-inch guns. The first is that of a piece which had been fired 250 times with brown powder, and then relined. The bore of the gun was so deeply pitted that the cast resembled the bark of the roughest of old oak trees; the cavities were deep enough to contain walnuts, and the rifling had completely disappeared. The second cast was made from a gun which had been fired 300 times with smokeless powder. There was some erosion, but not enough to destroy the lands of the rifling, and the interior was fairly smooth.

Four magazines filled with ten tons of black and smokeless powder exploded in the grounds of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, on Success Hill, near Bridgeport, Conn., May 14. No casualties are recorded, as the explosion happened at four o'clock a.m., but a large amount of damage, in the shape of broken glass and fractured masonry, is reported from nearby cities. At New Haven, twenty miles away, plate glass windows in stores were wrecked. Hardly a whole pane of glass remains in Bridgeport, where the damage is estimated at $15,000. The cartridge company has sent out notices that it will repay all losses. Authorities are divided as to the cause of the explosion. Some believe a flash of lightning set fire to the powder, while others think the remarkable atmospheric conditions, when the heat of mid-day was succeeded by great humidity, may have been responsible.

Since the accident on the battleship Kearsarge on April 13, orders have been issued at the Navy Department directing that all electric switches be carefully protected. The switch in the forward turret of the Kearsarge was entirely unprotected. The electric current was on, and when the shell tongs came in contact with it there was a short circuit. This was something impossible to foresee, in the opinion of officials of the Navy Department, but they propose to see that it never happens again. Work is in progress on a new naval regulation limiting the number of men who may remain in a turret after firing has ceased to those actually needed in the work of cleaning up after practice. As soon as the reports of the accident to the Kearsarge came it was decided that there were too many men in the turret at the time of the accident.

Lieut. Col. James A. Moss, A.D.C., who acted as escort to Mr. William J. Bryan on the latter's tour of the Philippines, has written an exceedingly interesting story of the tour for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He describes in a graphic manner the cordiality with which Mr. Bryan was received by all classes in the islands, quotes from several of his addresses on formal occasions and remarks Mr. Bryan's deep, intelligent interest in the political, moral and intellectual welfare of the natives. Colonel Moss also gives a capital account of Mr. Bryan's experiences among the Moros and of the entertainment which they gave in honor of their distinguished visitor. The reader will recognize Colonel Moss's narrative as a highly creditable addition to the literature of Philippine travel.

The Secretary of War in a few days will act upon the recommendations of the Chief of Staff with regard to the selection of a regiment to relieve the 3d Infantry in Alaska this summer and upon his recommendation for other movements of troops within the Continental limits of the United States. General Bell, the Chief of Staff, is ready to make his recommendations to the Secretary with regard to these matters, and it is not expected that Secretary Taft will delay action for any length of time.

The Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals has by a vote of six to four declared in favor of building the Panama Canal at sea level. It is understood that this decision was influenced in considerable degree by the warning of the San Francisco disaster. The action of the Senate Committee is likely to lead to a long debate in both branches of Congress.

A press despatch from Portland, Me., May 17, states that Pvt. Morris Potter, 37th Co., Coast Art., at Fort McKinley, was accidentally shot through the head and killed while on guard duty by another soldier who was handling a revolver which he did not know was loaded.

Manila press despatches of May 18 state that a violent typhoon has been raging for the past twelve hours. Telegraphic communication between Manila and the provinces has been severed. The damage done in the provinces is unknown. In Manila it is slight.

Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, 12th Infantry, U.S.A. (20 officers and 431 enlisted men), left San Francisco May 17 for Forts Porter and Niagara, N.Y., for station. The first four companies go to Fort Porter and the four last named to Fort Niagara.

A cablegram of May 18 from London says: "The British torpedoboat No. 56 capsized off Port Said during the night and seven of her crew were drowned. The complement of a British torpedoboat is usually fifteen men."

The drydock Dewey and her escort passed the Island of Perim May 15, All well aboard.

Citizens of Lawton, O.T., on May 9, gave an enjoyable banquet in honor of Gen. F. D. Baldwin, U.S.A., which demonstrated the good feeling that exists between the Army officers and citizens of that place. The guests were: General Baldwin, Major Taylor, 13th Cav.; Lieutenants Purrington, 8th Cav; Bundel, 25th Inf.; Neill, Clopton, and Bamford, 13th Cav., and Dr. Dewey. Covers were laid for about sixty, and the Army and citizens mingled, mixed and dined, from nine until twelve o'clock, at the Keegan hostelry. The responses were interspersed with music and stories. "In times gone by," writes a correspondent, "there were many banquets and smokers given during the time Colonel Kingsbury was in command at Fort Sill, and the relations between the colonel and Lawton were very cordial. They had seen the prosperous young city, joining their reserve, spring up in a day, where for years nothing but prairie had met the eye. When the time arrived that Colonel Kingsbury and the 8th Cavalry were to leave for the Philippines, Lawton people were naturally anxious as to his successor. They were anxious that the new officers in charge would have the same kindly interest in Lawton and her ambitions. Those wishes have been gratified, and Lawton feels to-day that she has valiant friends in both Major Taylor and his officers. They are made of the same kind of material that was found in the makeup of all that have preceded them, 'may they live long and prosper.' There were tributes paid to soldier, the preserver of liberty, the defender of humanity, the destroyer of prejudice, he who makes it possible for judges to be just and politicians to be honest. General Baldwin paid a touching tribute to the soldiers' uniform, saying it should be their highest ambition to keep it spotless, and free from any stain upon the good name of the soldier. He thought more of his uniform than his life."

Secretary of War William H. Taft was the guest of the National Association of Manufacturers at its annual banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York city, May 14. The Secretary of War appealed to the manufacturers, who were present from all parts of the country, to use their influence in getting fair play for the Philippines. The manufacturers cheered Mr. Taft heartily. Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., responded to the toast, "The Navy." "The Navy," said Admiral Coghlan, "is your handmaiden. It is mostly commerce these days that causes need for a navy. We have to protect trade routes, the strategic crossings, and even trade itself. I invite your attention to a serious need, a merchant marine of our own. First, I am speaking from a naval point of view. At present we can keep in service only three-fifths of our ships, these taking all the sailormen we have. As it is, we have to go away back in the country and get the boys from the farms. They make, I am proud to say, as fine enlisted men as there are in the world. You can't make a sailor over night, though. We need a merchant marine to train men on the sea and have them ready for their country's defence in time of need. Another point of course is the vast amount of money spent in hiring ships. That money ought to stay in the country."

The following is an extract from a personal letter received by a friend among the officers at the War Department from Major Krauthoff, the depot commissary in San Francisco: "When you notified me that 900,000 rations were sent, we were ready for business. Our Department has been little heard of, but there has been lots of work done and considering conditions, very economically. There will probably be some Government stores and supplies that will not be needed, but there will be no surplus commissary stores and there will have been no waste. Our rations were so well balanced that the people needed nearly every ounce of them. The officers and clerks from the depot and transport service worked very hard—many of them working night and day—without even changing their clothes. When the city seemed doomed our men were hustling food from the warehouses not yet burned. We were getting out hard bread while one part of the factory was burning. There will be lots of work for us—a kind of work we have never done before, but we will try to be there at the finish."

The "Howitzer for 1906" is Volume 7 in the series and is an exceptionally brilliant and attractive number of the great West Point annual. It is dedicated to Rev. Herbert Shipman, former chaplain at the Military Academy, whose portrait, accompanied by a glowing tribute in behalf of the cadet corps, is included in the volume. The contents of the book are varied and interesting, including biographies and separate portraits of the members of the class of 1906, group pictures of the other classes, and a large number of other superb illustrations. The record of Academy sports is given in detail, ample space is devoted to the various clubs and organizations, and the outings and holiday-doings of the classes during the year are described in catching style. The humorous features of the work are particularly good, both in text and illustration, while the serious features, both literary and artistic, are deserving of the highest praise. In a word, the "Howitzer for 1906" has scored a bull's-eye, and those who produced it have a right to be proud of their achievement.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of May 13 from the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, that the transport Sherman sailed on May 10 from Seattle, Wash., for Manila, with the following military passengers: Major P. E. Trippe, 3d Cav.; Major R. F. Ames, 16th Inf.; Capt. R. E. McNally, 8th Cav.; Capt. A. S. Bickham, Q.M.; Capt. E. H. Cooke, 15th Inf.; Capt. A. W. Brown, Philippine Scouts; Chaplain J. A. Randolph, 6th Inf.; Lieut. C. K. Lyman, 4th Cav.; Lieut. J. A. Pearson, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Sidney Smith, 16th Inf.; and Dr. C. E. Lauderdale, Dental Surgeon.

The Quartermaster General of the Army has approved the plans for a new type of riding hall for Cavalry posts and has ordered that this new type be built at Forts D. A. Russell and Des Moines. The new riding hall will be 244 feet by 108 feet. The riding track will be 200 feet by 100 feet. The hall will be lighted through side windows and also by a skylight.

In the parade at Newport, R.I., on Memorial Day, as escort to the G.A.R., will be U.S. troops from Fort Adams and Greble, with Colonel Caziarc in command, and a large battalion of apprentice seamen from the training station, naval militia, and members of the State and city governments.

CARL SCHURZ.

The career of Carl Schurz, who died at his residence in New York on May 14 in the seventy-eighth year of his age, recalls that of the most distinguished member of the great Porcian house of Rome, Cato the Censor. Like Cato, Schurz was a scholar, a soldier, a lawyer, a convincing orator and an accomplished writer. Of him it may be further said, as was said of Cato Censorius, that "his whole life was embroiled in censuring others and being accused himself," and that the pugnacious and aggressive character of his mind was shown by "the state of constant civil warfare in which he lived with the most considerable citizens of his time." Without being an unkind man, General Schurz was certainly not a charitable one in his judgments, and his own sharp experiences of criticism when he held executive office seemed to have had no effect in qualifying his harsh comments upon others who were in like state. Yet that he keenly felt the injustice of criticism in his own case is shown by the letter he wrote to Secretary Stanton, after the batle of Chancellorsville, asking permission to publish out of course his report of that battle. In this letter General Schurz said:

"The conduct of the Eleventh Corps, and especially of my division, has been so outrageously and so persistently misrepresented by the press throughout the country, and officers, as well as men, have had and still have to suffer so much abuse and insult at the hands of the rest of the Army that they would seem to have a right to have a true statement of the circumstances of the case laid before the people so that they may hope to be judged by their true merits."

Whether justly or unjustly accused of being chiefly responsible for the ill results at Chancellorsville, General Schurz and his division were certainly never restored to the good graces of the Army of the Potomac after that experience, for after Gettysburg General Meade reported that there was so much feeling in his Army with regard to the Eleventh Corps that he proposed to break it up. When the Eleventh Corps was making that phenomenally rapid transfer to the West, General Schurz, by his interference with the movements of troops, brought upon himself the sharp censure of Stanton, who directed Hooker, if the interference continued, to relieve Schurz from command and put him under arrest.

We mention these facts only to show that General Schurz had experiences which should have made him less disposed than he was to hold others to so rigid an accountability. Lincoln's famous letter to him shows how sharp a thorn he was in the side of the great President, and his antagonism toward Grant was so bitter that he devoted himself heart and soul to the attempt to prevent Grant's re-election by the election of Horace Greeley, one of the most unfit men who ever aspired to the Presidential office in this country. An uncompromising asserter of the highest standards of public duty in their application to other men, Schurz himself accepted office in the cabinet of the only President whose title to his office was openly disputed on the ground of alleged irregularity.

In saying this we by no means intend to pass judgment upon the public questions in dispute, but simply to set forth the character of General Schurz. That he was a high-minded, honorable and patriotic citizen, pure in life and devoted to lofty ideals, none can dispute, but he accomplished much less than was possible with his distinguished capacity because of his inability to understand that other men pursuing the same end by different means might be as honorable and sincere as himself. His most distinguished record, his most consistent role, was as an apostle of discontent, a critic and a fault finder. He was an ideal representative of that spirit of philosophical unrest which kept the people of his native land in subjection to petty princes until the rude hand of Bismarck compelled them to join their fortunes in upbuilding a great empire. A like result would be experienced here if men of the type of General Schurz could have rule. It is well that this lesson should be drawn from his life in this hour when the attention of the country is directed to it.

The career of General Schurz as a soldier covered his youthful experience as a revolutionist in his native country during the troubled days of '48, and as a brigadier and major general of our Volunteer Army during the Civil War, in command of a division, first in the Army of the Potomac and then in Sherman's Army. At Gettysburg he was for six hours in command of the Eleventh Corps while Howard had command of the left wing of the Army, following the death of John Reynolds. He was for a time chief of staff to General Slocum, and on recruiting duty in connection with Hancock's Veteran Corps. It was General Schurz who carried to General Sherman the first news of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, which led to the surrender of Johnson's army.

GEN. JOHN C. TIDBALL.

Brig. Gen. John C. Tidball, U.S.A., a distinguished officer of the Civil War, died at his home in Montclair, N.J., on May 15, in his eighty-first year. General Tidball was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, July 1, 1848, and commissioned a brevet second lieutenant, 3d Art. During his long service he took part among other duties in an expedition against the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1849-50; was on frontier duty at Fort Defiance, N.M., and was exploring the route to California in 1853-54. He was on the Harper's Ferry Expedition to suppress John Brown's raid in 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was placed in command of a battery in the Manassas campaign in July, 1861, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run. During the same year he was in the defense of Washington, D.C., and continued there until March 10, 1862. He took part in the Virginia peninsular campaign from March to August, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburg, actions at New Bridge and Mechanicsville, battles of Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill, and skirmishes of Harrison's Landing.

In the Maryland campaign he was engaged in the skirmish at Boone's Borough, battle of Antietam and skirmish at Shepardstown and the march to Falmouth, Va. He took part in the skirmishes of Upperville, Markham and Amisville in November, 1862, and was in the Rappahannock campaign from March to May, 1863. He was engaged in Stoneman's raid towards Richmond, skirmishing at Rappahannock and Rapidan Stations, and at Ely's Ford, and the battle of Chancellorsville. In the Pennsylvania campaign he was in command of the 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, and was engaged in the skirmishes of Aldie and Upperville, Va. He was in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, and took part in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrentown, while in command of the Artillery of the 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac. He took part in the Richmond campaign from April 1 to July 3, 1864, and was in the battle of the Wilderness, battles around Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy and Cold Harbor.

He crossed the James River and took part in the march to Petersburg and the siege of that city in June-July, 1864. He was at the Military Academy as commandant of cadets and instructor of Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry tactics, July 10 to Sept. 22, 1864, and was in command of the Artillery of the 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac, from Oct. 9, 1864, to April 2, 1865, taking part in the siege of Petersburg, including the repulse of the attack on Fort Stedman and the assault from Fort Sedgewick upon the rebel works in April, 1865. He took part in the pursuit of the Confederate Army, terminating in the surrender of General Lee at Appomatax in April, 1865.

After the war he was in command of the District of Kenai, Alaska, September, 1868, to October, 1869, and was in command of the District of Alaska, September 23, 1870, to September 20, 1871. He was superintendent of Artillery instruction in the Fort Monroe, Va., Artillery School, May 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1881, and was aide-de-camp to the General-in-Chief, January, 1881, to July 8, 1884. His last assignment was in command of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and he was retired from active service, on account of the age limit, March 22, 1885. He was the author of the Manual of Heavy Artillery, used as a text-book in the Army.

General Tidball was promoted first lieutenant, 2d Art., March 31, 1853; he declined the captaincy of the 12th Infantry, May 14, 1861, and was promoted captain of the 2d Artillery on the same date. He received the brevet of major, June 27, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Gaines's Mill, and the brevet of lieutenant colonel, Sept. 17, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Antietam. He was appointed colonel of the 4th N.Y. Volunteer Artillery, Aug. 28, 1863, and on Aug. 1, 1864, received the brevet of brigadier general, U.S.V., for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of the Po, Spottsylvania Court House, and during the operations before Richmond, Va. He was breveted colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the rebel attack on Fort Stedman, and received the brevet of brigadier general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion. On April 2, 1865, he received the brevet of major general, U.S.V., for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Stedman and Sedgewick. He was breveted major, 2d Art., Feb. 5, 1867; lieutenant colonel, 3d Art., June 30, 1882; was transferred to the 1st Artillery, Nov. 10, 1882, and transferred to the 3d Artillery, Jan. 25, 1884. He was promoted colonel of the 1st Artillery, March 22, 1885.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Thomas H. Rees, wife of Major Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., died at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., May 1, 1906, after an acute illness of only two days. Mrs. Rees's mother and sister hastened from Washington on receipt of news of serious illness, but they arrived too late. Mrs. Rees (Frances Grier Happersett) was the daughter of Emily Kirby Happersett and Major J. C. G. Happersett, late surgeon, U.S.A. She was born Sept. 6, 1866, and was married to Major Thomas H. Rees at Fort McPherson, Ga., July 23, 1891. Five children, Thomas, Dorothy, Helen, Frances, and Margaret, survive her. The interment took place at the post cemetery on Thursday, May 3. The many and beautiful flowers—offerings of loving and sympathetic hearts—eased the sadness and gloom of this last earthly ceremony. "Mrs. Rees," writes a correspondent, "by her character and qualities had endeared herself to every member of the large garrison and her untimely and sudden death has cast a gloom over all. A devoted wife and mother, a kind, loyal and sympathetic friend, her death has left a void in the ranks of the cherished women who make the Army home what it is."

The death of Asst. Surg. James Miller, jr., U.S.N., at the Midway Islands, on May 13, has been reported to the Navy Department. Assistant Surgeon Miller was born at McPherson Barracks, Ga., on Oct. 10, 1875. He entered the Navy Oct. 12, 1903, being appointed from Massachusetts. He had been on duty with a detachment of marines at Midway Islands since Nov. 21, 1905.

Vice Admiral Kuzmich, commander of the port of St. Petersburg, Russia, who was very unpopular with the workmen, was assassinated May 14 for attempting to stop the workmen's May day demonstrations. The Admiral was killed at the new Admiralty Works. The Admiral was emerging from a small shop in the works when a workman, who had been concealed around the corner of the building, leaped on Kuzmich from behind and drove a long dagger into his back. He then escaped in the crowd.

Gen. G. C. Wharton, C.S.A., died May 12 at Radford, Va., at the age of eighty-two years. He served throughout the Mexican War, and at the outbreak of the Civil War entered the Confederate service as a colonel of Infantry. He rose to brigadier general, and the scene of his operations was in Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, where he took part in all the principal battles until 1864, when he joined Early's army in the valley.

Mrs. Orson Bennett Williams, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams, U.S.N., died at Springfield, O., May 4, 1906.

Mrs. Abby Rice Winder died at her home in Portsmouth, N.H., on May 9. Mrs. Winder was the vice regent at Mount Vernon from New Hampshire, and was the eldest daughter of Ichabod Goodwin, the war governor of New Hampshire.

Dr. G. W. Porter, father of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Poyer, U.S.N., died at Spring Lake, N.J., May 7.

Mrs. Henrietta Margaret Brady, widow of the late Lieut. Col. George K. Brady, U.S.A., died at Cincinnati, O., May 14, at the residence of her son, Dr. M. B. Brady.

Mrs. John H. Walsh, who died at Great Barrington, Mass., on the night of April 24, 1906, in her sixtieth year, was the daughter of the late Gen. W. A. Thornton, U.S.A., who commanded during a portion of the Civil War the arsenal on Governors Island and for many years previous. Mrs. Walsh was born on the island in 1846, and was much esteemed by a large circle of friends in New York city and elsewhere.

Many of the older residents of New York city will learn with regret of the death on May 14 of Mrs. Martha Walters, widow of Military Storekeeper William Walters, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who was stationed for many years at New York Arsenal on Governors Island.

Katherine Judge Woodward, the little four-year-old daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward, died at Fort Douglas, Utah, on May 12. Her death was caused by bronchial pneumonia, which, beginning with

a slight cold, developed during the few hours before her death with startling rapidity. She was taken ill only Tuesday, but her illness was not thought to be serious till seven o'clock Friday evening, and at three o'clock next morning she was dead. She was the third child of the Woodwards. Major Allen M. Smith, the post physician, and Dr. William Keller, were attending the case and were with the family till the last.

Mrs. James Farley Cox, who died in New York city May 17, was a daughter of the late Capt. James Mc. McIntosh, U.S.N., who died in 1860.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A most brilliant military wedding was celebrated at the historic chapel at West Point, N.Y., at four o'clock on the afternoon of May 9, when Miss Mary Florence Page, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. John H. Page, U.S.A., was married to Lieut. George Sherwin Simonds, 22d U. S. Inf. The chapel was profusely decorated with palms, smilax and spring blossoms. The military decorations were artistic and tasteful. Myriads of candles shed their soft light upon the bride as she entered upon the arm of her father. She was gowned in pearl white satin, handsomely trimmed with the real lace worn by her mother on her wedding day. The ideal bridal veil of tulle fell in soft folds the entire length of her gown and was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms. A necklace of pearls, the gift of the groom, and a pearl pin, a family heirloom, were her only ornaments. She carried a shower boquet of lilies of the valley and bride's roses. The maid of honor, Miss Marjorie Page, wore a creation of pink Canton crepe, trimmed in point d'alencon lace, and carried La France roses. The bridesmaids, Misses Elizabeth Hardy Fair, of Virginia; Louise Hartwell Dameron, of Kentucky; Kate Alexander Marvin, of Minnesota, and Sadie Foote Parker, of Alabama, were gowned in white Brussels net and wore Neapolitan picture hats, trimmed with lilacs and tulle. They carried bouquets of white lilacs. Lieutenant Simonds was attended by Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., U.S.A., as best man. The ushers were Capt. F. W. Altstaetter, C. E.; Capt. R. C. Foy, 1st Cav.; Lieut. H. E. Yates, 5th Inf., and Lieut. R. H. Sunderland, Art. Corps. The mother of the bride was handsomely gowned in a gray liberty satin, trimmed in rose point. Mrs. Francis C. Marshall, sister of the bride, wore an old rose crepe de Chine with hat to match. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Edward L. Travers, chaplain of the Military Academy, was followed by a reception at Cullum Hall, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. The bridal party were grouped under a bower of ferns and apple blossoms, where the bride and groom received the best wishes and congratulations of several hundred guests. A sumptuous repast was served. A beautifully decorated table was prepared for the bridal party in an adjoining room. After a round of toasts the wedding cake was cut by the bride with the saber of the groom. The happy couple left on the evening train for New York. Later in the evening Capt. and Mrs. Marshall entertained the bridesmaids and ushers at a handsomely appointed dinner given at the club, which was followed by a musicale at their home.

Surg. Lewis Morris, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Gibbs Murphy, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Murphy, were married in New York city May 12.

One of the noteworthy of the May weddings took place in St. James's church, Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, when Miss Mary Large was married to Charles Pemberton Fox. The bride was given away by her brother, George G. Meade Large. She is a daughter of Mrs. John B. Large and a granddaughter of Gen. George Clinton Meade, U.S.A.

Col. Samuel M. Swigert, U.S.A., retired, announces the marriage of his daughter, Jane, to Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., on May 10.

The announcement of the marriage of Lieut. Allen M. Pope, 20th U.S. Cav., which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 28, is an error. With the intention of perpetrating a joke, an officer, while Lieutenant Pope was on leave, told a reporter of a St. Paul, Minn., paper that he had gone to be married and invented the name of Katherine Blysthedale as the one whom he was to marry. There is no such person as Katherine Blysthedale and Lieutenant Pope is not married or about to be.

Major Robert D. Read, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Alice Keen Ulman, were married in New York city May 5 in the chantry of Zion and St. Timothy's church. The bride wore an exquisite gown of white silk and a long veil of tulle. She was given away by her father, H. Charles Ulman, and was attended by her only sister, Miss Katherine Keen Ulman. Major Read is stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb. Only near relatives were present at the wedding.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillie Butler, youngest daughter of Brig. Gen. John G. Butler, U.S.A., and Mr. Malcolm Griswold Buchanan. The wedding, which, owing to a recent bereavement in the family, will be a quiet one, is fixed for an early day in June at St. Thomas's church, Washington, D.C. No invitations are issued and only relatives will be present.

Lieut. J. A. McAndrew, 2d U.S. Inf., and Louise Clara Browne were married at Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 11 last.

Mr. and Mrs. Y. E. Young, of Raleigh, N.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Caroline Elizabeth, to Mr. Martin Novak, first lieutenant, 22d U.S. Inf. The wedding is to take place on the afternoon of Thursday, June 7, at the home of Mrs. Margaret White, on Clayton street, Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Catherine Lynch, daughter of the late Dr. Patrick J. Lynch, will be married to Dr. William M. Smart, U.S.A., in St. Ann's Church, East Twelfth street, New York city, May 19.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Marsteller and Mr. Harry Sanderson Mulliken took place May 15 at high noon. The beautiful old home of Major and Mrs. J. C. Ord, U. S.A., at Chevy Chase, Washington, D.C., where the ceremony was held, was profusely decorated with ferns, palms, and long gray moss, which was sent all the way from Texas for the occasion. A huge flag formed a background in an alcove where the ceremony was performed. The Rev. Father Killey, S.J., Catholic chaplain of Fort Myer, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Shandelle, S.J., and the Rev. Father Mallon. The color scheme of the bridal procession was yellow and white. The bridesmaids were dressed in dainty white lace-trimmed organdy gowns, and carried huge bouquets of yellow daisies. The bride was escorted to the altar by her uncle, Major Ord, U.S.A., who gave her in marriage to the groom. Immediately after the ceremony an elaborate breakfast was served. The long dining room was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and floral offerings. The bride gaily insisted upon cutting the cake with her father's sword in true Army fashion. The ices were in the form of wedding bells, cupids, hearts, etc. The bride wore a magnificent heavy satin gown made princess, with a long court train. She carried a shower bouquet, and her veil was caught up with a few orange blossoms and fastened with a diamond sunburst, a gift of the groom. It being a home wedding, there were no ushers. Mr. Harry Mason, of Washington, D.C., was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Gladys Ord, Miss Emily Thompson, of Atlanta, Ga., Miss Margaret Williamson, Miss Lottie Marsteller, Miss Maria Fernandez, Monterey, Mexico, and Miss Anita Mason, Virginia. Little Miss Vida Ord was made a charming ringbearer. The bride's traveling suit was gray, with hat and gloves to match. The young couple will go to Boston for a week's visit, then sail from New York for Europe. They will reside, upon their return, in the Republic of Mexico, where Mr. Mulliken is prominently identified in business circles.

A beautifully appointed luncheon was given at the Naval Academy by Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Comdr. T. B. Howard, U.S.N., at which the engagement of Miss Frances G. Terry to Past Midshipman Arthur Kennedy Atkins, U.S.N., was announced. Miss Terry is the daughter of Prof. N. M. Terry, of the Naval Academy, head of the department of physics and chemistry. Midshipman Atkins is a graduate of the class of 1905, Naval Academy, and was appointed to the Naval Academy, May 22, 1901, from Butte, Mont. The luncheon was given at the residence of Comdr. and Mrs. Howard, Sampson Row, Naval Academy. The color scheme was pink and white. Covers were laid for twelve, and the guests were: Miss Frances G. Terry and Miss Louisa Terry, daughters of Prof. N. M. Terry; Miss Fannie Todd, Misses Lucy and Lila Claude, daughters of Dr. W. Clement Claude; Miss Charlotte Steele, Miss Cowie, daughter of Pay Inspector Cowie; Miss Byrns, daughter of Surg. J. C. Byrns, of the Naval Academy; Mrs. Brooke, née Marion; Miss Helen Kincaid, and Miss Ames, daughter of Surgeon Ames.

The marriage of Miss Rosalie Porter, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Theodoric Porter, U.S.N., and Mr. Carroll Van Ness, of Baltimore, will take place in St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., on Saturday afternoon, June 2, at four o'clock. A reception will follow.

Miss Mabel Dolores Shaw Holliday, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis A. Holliday, U.S.A., was married at Beaufort, S.C., May 10, to Lieut. Laurin Leonard Lawson, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Lieut. Ralph Middleton Parker, 11th U.S. Cav., and Miss Florence Huntington, daughter of the late Major Charles Huntington, U.S.A., were married at Des Moines, Iowa, April 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Perkins have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mabel Perkins, to Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 15th U.S. Cav., at St. John's church, Washington, D.C., Tuesday, June 12, at noon. Lieutenant Ruggles is a son of the late General Ruggles, U.S.A.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Prescott Slade, daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, gave birth to a son on May 16.

Major G. M. Wells, U.S.A., has located for the practice of medicine at 1502 N. Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gen. C. C. Byrne, U.S.A., has sailed for London, England. His address will be care of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, 14 Argyll Place, Regent street.

Asst. Paymr. J. M. Hancock, U.S.N., has been ordered detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts at Washington, D.C., and will proceed to Manila for duty as general storekeeper, sailing from Seattle, Wash., about July 6.

Midshipmen J. F. Putnam, of the 3d Class in the Naval Academy, has resigned because of physical disability, and his resignation has been accepted. He was appointed from New York.

Among the speakers at the meeting of the City Bank Clerks' Club, of New York, held May 9, was Mr. George Hiram Mann, formerly of the Navy, who spoke on the "Constitution of the United States."

Second Lieut. Horatio B. Hackett, jr., 27th U.S. Inf., who resigned, to take effect May 7, was born in Pennsylvania May 8, 1880, and was appointed to the U.S.M.A. from that State June 27, 1900. He was graduated in the class of 1904.

Mrs. James G. Blaine with her maid arrived at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, May 14, and took rooms at the Cataract Hotel. Mrs. Blaine was Miss Martha Hichborn, daughter of Rear Admiral Hichborn, U.S.N. She and Mr. Blaine were married in June, 1901.

Mrs. Hiram N. Ketchum, widow of Major Ketchum, and Miss Almy Casey, daughter of the late Col. James S. Casey, are with their sister, Mrs. Frank Hamilton Judson, 3409 Wyandotte street, Kansas City, Mo. They were in the San Francisco disaster, but escaped unharmed.

Col. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., under recent orders, will return from San Francisco to Washington and become Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army in the absence of Gen. George B. Davis. The latter is ordered to Europe in a few weeks to represent the United States in the Geneva Red Cross conference.

Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., Police Commissioner of New York city, was in St. Louis, Mo., May 15, accompanied by his wife, on private business. Mrs. Bingham was one of several heirs to a piece of property on Sixteenth street and Olive streets, which was disposed of at commissioner's sale, bringing $89,000.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., sailed from New York May 12 on the Philadelphia en route to France, and will be absent until September next. He will witness the cavalry, artillery and infantry maneuvers at Auxonne, and his address while abroad will be care of Morgan Harges and Co., 31 Boulevard Haussman, Paris, France.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Commander-in-Chief British Mediterranean Fleet, has been promoted a Knight Grand Cross; Rear Admiral the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, C.V.O., C.B., Extra Equerry to the King, commanding the Third Cruiser Squadron, a Knight Commander, and Capt. F. C. D. Sturdee, C.M.G., M.V.O., Chief of the Staff to the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Fleet, a Commander of the Victorian Order.

President Roosevelt on May 13 visited the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marine Club, of Washington, D.C. He was accompanied by Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th U.S. Cav., and made a speech in which he referred to the duties of the enlisted men, complimented them on their work and pointed out the importance of their constant preparedness for duty. He spoke of his experiences in the Cuban campaign and said that it would be a good thing if every city had a club of the same kind as that he was visiting. He was elected an honorary member.

Pay Dir. Albert W. Bacon, U.S.N., resides at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Surg. Lloyd B. Baldwin, U.S.N., retired, resides in Louisville, Ky., at 910 Fourth avenue.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. William N. Jeffers, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., May 9.

Miss Emma Spencer, after spending the winter in Brooklyn with her aunt, Mrs. R. M. Dorsey, has returned to her home, Nashville, Tenn.

The annual meeting of the National Commandery, Naval and Military Order, Spanish American War, will be held at Philadelphia, Pa., Saturday, May 19.

A delightful luncheon was given on May 11 on board the U.S.S. Minneapolis off Old Point Comfort, Va. Among those present were Mrs. Pilson, of Washington.

Capt. G. G. Palmer, U.S.A., and his little daughter, Dorothy, have been recent visitors at the country place of the Captain's mother, "Palmer Farm," near Rockland, Me.

Capt. Brooke Payne, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Capt. J. McC. Bellows, U.S.N., were entertained at Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort, Va., May 9, by Mr. and Mrs. Pilson.

On Tuesday, May 1, Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Inspector General of the Forces, celebrated his fifty-sixth birthday, he having been born on May 1, 1850.

Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., of Oklahoma City, commanding the Southwestern Division, accompanied by Major Charles Taylor, 13th Cav., and several other officers, departed from Fort Sill, May 10, for the Wichita mountains on a ten-days hunting and fishing expedition.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., will review the 4th N.J. in its armory in Jersey City, N.J., on Wednesday evening, May 23, and a reception will follow. General Grant was to have reviewed the regiment several weeks ago, but was forced to give up the engagement by reason of the visit of the French officers.

Walter A. Donaldson, collector of customs during the Spanish-American War in Santiago de Cuba, died early this week in Berkely Heights Park, Bloomfield, N.J. He was a major in the 71st New York Regiment during the Civil War. His widow was a daughter of the late Major Gen. E. O. C. Ord, who was a very distinguished soldier in the War of the Rebellion.

Among the many losers in the San Francisco earthquake and fire were Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer, losing all their household goods, which were stored and packed ready to be shipped East. Nothing was saved. Among them were many things brought from Japan and Europe by Mrs. Palmer's father, the late Med. Dir. John S. Messersmith, U.S.N.

Dr. F. A. Cook arrived at Seattle, Wash., May 14, to complete the outfitting of his second expedition to reach the top of Mount McKinley, Alaska, the highest peak in North America. He states that he has perfected an automobile to travel on ice, and that as soon as he returns from the present expedition he will make an attempt to reach the South Pole with its aid.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Purnell F. Harrington, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at their residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 8, in honor of four of the officers from the German ship Bremen, lying at Newport News. Covers were laid for ten, and those present in addition to the officers were Misses Helen and Ethel Harrington, Miss Todd, of New York, and Miss Virginia Willits.

On Sunday, May 13, at noon, Mr. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati, gave a luncheon for Gen. and Mrs. Corbin and Mr. and Mrs. Schwab at "The Pillars." The other guests were Sir Edward and Lady Elgar, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Koehler, Mr. and Mrs. Warrington. Mr. Schmidlapp had darkie minstrels to sing a number of their "coon" songs, which Sir Edward, the great composer, enjoyed, especially as a new type of folk song. They varied from the Mississippi plaint, "The Lord, He Am Awaiting," to the Maryland hoedown, "Do You Like Grease on Your Taters? Yes, Sah!"

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., Mrs. Powell, wife of Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, left for Omaha this week for a visit of some weeks with friends. Capt. David Baker, Med. Dept., left for San Francisco Tuesday. On Saturday night several soldiers had a fight at a resort near Valentine. Corporal Freeman Johnson, of the band, was severely wounded by a pistol shot, and a man of Co. D received a flesh wound in the leg. Private Brown, of Co. L, is in the guardhouse, accused of the shooting. A baby was born to Sergt. and Mrs. Barber at Fort Niobrara, Wednesday morning of last week. The little one lived only a few hours. A very slight earthquake shook the post and surrounding country this week. It occurred at six in the evening and rattled dishes on the tables and knocked down some few chimneys. But no serious damage was done.

James S. Long has been elected Grand Marshal of the Memorial Sunday ceremonies and parade of the Army and Navy Union Garrisons of Greater New York, to be held at U.S. National Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Sunday, May 27, 1906. Garrisons of the Army and Navy Union, with visiting detachments from the U.S. Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, G.A.R. Posts, Civil War Veteran Societies, United Spanish War Veterans, American Volunteer Cadets, and cadet organizations of Brooklyn will take part in the parade that precedes the memorial exercises in the U.S. National Cemetery. The Grand Marshal announces the following appointments: Adjutant general, Capt. Thomas H. Avery, of Gen. George A. Custer Garrison, No. 2; chief of staff, Senior Vice Commander Peter Schwartz, of Capt. Francis M. Gibson Garrison, No. 12. Headquarters, until further notice, will be located at 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of May 16 from the commanding general, Department of California, that the transport Logan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on May 15 from Manila, with the 12th Infantry (677 enlisted men) and the following military passengers: Lieutenant Colonel Foster, Captains Pardee, Ballou, Cocheu, Harbeson, Davis, Clinton, Smith, Wickham, Falls, Jordan, 1st Lieutenants Foreman, Dallam, Smith, Jackson, Keck, White, 2d Lieutenants Brabson, Bower, Heidt, Hardman, Hamilton, Phinney, Madison, Harrell, Hodges, Stilwell, Hooper, Hunt, Diller, Scott and Meals, 12th Inf.; also Brigadier General Bubb, Lieutenant Colonel Allen and 1st Lieutenant Stone, 16th Inf.; Captain Childs, 25th Inf.; Major Duncan, Captain Neely, 1st Lieutenants Finlayson, Shepard, Skievaski, Philippine Scouts; Major Crosby and Lieutenant Duncan, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieutenant Tyner, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieutenant La Garde, 24th Inf.; Contract Surgeons Wells and Hutson; Hospital Corps, 12; Signal Corps, 5; short term, 25; discharged, 33; furloughed, 2; retired, 2; general prisoners, 32; sick, 17; post non-commissioned staff, 4; miscellaneous, 5; private, Fred Coyle, Co. I, 12th Infantry, died April 26, peritonitis acute caused by accident; remains brought to port.

Gen. and Mrs. H. T. Allen entertained at dinner at the Highlands, Washington, D.C., May 16.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Laurence Halstead, 13th U.S. Inf., at Huntington, West Va.

Ensign Robert Henderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henderson have taken an apartment at the Laclede, Washington, D.C.

Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stirling will go to Washington, D.C., in the fall for a permanent home. They have been living in Baltimore, Md.

Comdr. R. G. Peck, U.S.N., retired, who has been under treatment in the Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., is about to proceed to his home.

Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant, who spoke at the Y.M. C.A. dinner May 18, will be entertained while in the Berkshires by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Weston.

Commander Miller, U.S.N., and Mrs. Miller have left Washington, D.C., for Canada. Miss Edith Miller is visiting friends in Chevy Chase, near Washington, D.C.

Charles Bancroft Carroll, grandson of ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, and descendant of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was on May 15 admitted to the U.S. Naval Academy as a midshipman.

It is expected that the General Assembly of Delaware will be called in special session by Governor Lee within the next three weeks, and in this event Col. Henry A. Du Pont will be elected United States Senator to fill the existing vacancy.

Mrs. Almy has had as her guests during the past week Mrs. H. D. Wallen and Miss Elizabeth Beers, who have just returned from a two years' stay abroad. Mrs. and Miss Almy will pass the coming summer at Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Commander Southerland, has arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., accompanied by Miss Southerland and Miss Mary Southerland, and will open her house in Washington for a short time prior to her departure for Magnolia, Mass., as usual, for the summer.

Major John B. Bellinger, Q.M., has been ordered to proceed from Washington to the national cemeteries at Richmond, Va., and Salisbury, N.C., on business pertaining to the purchase of land for the enlargement of the cemetery at Richmond and the sewer system and repairs to the lodge at the cemetery at Salisbury.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending May 16: Lieut. J. J. Hyland, U.S.N.; Paymr. J. S. Higgins, U. S.N., and Mrs. Higgins; Col. S. R. Jones, U.S.A.; Mrs. A. F. Brewster, Lieut. H. D. Bloombergh, U.S.A.; Paymr. W. N. Hughes, U.S.N.; Gen. C. C. Byrne, U.S. A., and Ensign C. E. Brillhart, U.S.N.

Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army, left Washington on May 16 for New York, whence he will sail on May 22 for Naples. He is one of the delegates of the United States to the Red Cross Convention to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, on June 11. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Davis. During his absence Col. Enoch Crowder will act as Judge Advocate General of the Army.

At Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint inspected the troops on May 14 and, in the evening, the 11th Cavalry band gave a concert complimentary to him. Saturday a drill contest took place between Ames and Simpson Colleges of Iowa on the parade ground. A board of officers acted as judges. Simpson College, of Indianola, Ia., received the decision. A large crowd of citizens witnessed the contest.

The Officers' Club at Washington Barracks, D.C., was the Mecca early in the week for several hundred people allied with Army and social life, who played cards for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Borden, Mrs. Koerper, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Chaffee, Miss Chaffee and others were at the tables in the big hop room, which was decorated with flags, bunting and palms. The Engineers' Band furnished music.

The wife of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., who on May 16 was riding in a brougham in New York city with Mrs. Keeny, of San Francisco, narrowly escaped serious injury. A runaway horse dashed against the brougham, and a shaft of the jig to which the horse was attached was driven into the side of the brougham and just gazed the side of Mrs. Coghlan. It was incorrectly reported that Mrs. W. C. Wise, wife of Rear Admiral Wise, U.S.N., was with Mrs. Coghlan.

Mrs. Littell, wife of Major I. W. Littell, U.S.A., gave a charming tea at her home, 1721 S street, N.W., Washington, D.C., in honor of her sister, Mrs. E. S. Mills. Mrs. Edie, wife of Major Guy Edie, U.S.A., served the ices, while Mrs. Aleshire poured tea. Among those present were: Mrs. Ainsworth, Miss Cushing, Mrs. Britt, Miss Veazie, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Haber May and Mrs. Rhodes, the latter assisting Mrs. Littell in entertaining the guests.

The President of the French Republic has signed a decree conferring the cross of officer of the Legion of Honor on Capt. R. F. Scott, C.V.O., who at a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, was presented by the American Ambassador with the gold medal of the American Geographical Society. Captain Scott, in acknowledging the honor, said that with the rewards and honors that had come from America, his cup was running over. That was the second gold medal he had received from the American society, on each occasion at the hands of the representative of the nation in London, and the rewards he felt far exceeded the merit of his service. He was sorry that his lines had fallen in places which made it impossible for him to return to the Antarctic regions, where there was a fascination hardly to be described; but, though he could not go back, he had news from across the Atlantic from which he gathered that there were others about to take up gallant offices.

Major David Price, Art Corps, U.S.A., who has been in command of Fort Greble, which guards the passages of Narragansett Bay, R.I., left there May 11 for his new post of duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla. "It was with the keenest regret that the commanding officer, and those serving under him, parted company," writes a correspondent, "and to show their appreciation of Major Price, the 72d and 109th Coast Artillery companies paraded as that officer took his farewell leave of Fort Greble. As Major Price stepped into the fort launch to bear him to Wickford to catch a train, every officer, man and child at the garrison, and the women folks gave vent to their feelings and three rousing cheers were given, which could be heard for some distance. There was waving of handkerchiefs and some moistened eyes in the gathering, and Major Price as he glanced backwards in the launch gave vent to his feelings at leaving behind a gathering of officers and men who had served under him so faithfully. In leaving Major Price takes the best wishes of the garrison at Forts Adams and Wetherill, and the people of Newport."

Mrs. P. R. Butt, mother of Capt. A. W. Butt, has as her guest her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Louis Butt, of Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. Bulmer, wife of Lieutenant Bulmer, U.S.N., will pass the coming summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poore.

Mrs. Audenried, widow of the late Colonel Audenried, U.S.A., will pass this summer at the Hot Springs, Va., leaving Washington, D.C., about June 1.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., has been invited to deliver the Fourth of July oration in Independence Square, Philadelphia, but is not yet sure that his appointments will permit him to accept.

General Chaffee, U.S.A., Mrs and Miss Chaffee will leave Washington, D.C., next week for West Point to attend the graduation exercises of the class of 1906, of which A. R. Chaffee, jr., is a member.

The Navy Department has received the resignation from the Naval Academy of Third Class Midshipman J. F. Putnam, of the 32d District, New York. His resignation is due to physical disability and will be accepted.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, 29th U.S. Inf., is at present in San Francisco, Cal., on duty at the Headquarters' Bureau of Consolidated Relief Stations, as general inspector. He is living at 1860 Golden Gate avenue, where Mrs. Ely will shortly join him from Fort Douglas.

The Philippines Gossip, published in Manila, states that the spot where the late Major John A. Logan, U.S. A., fell in action in 1899 has been located by the police at a point about two miles from San Jacinto, between that town and San Fabian, Island of Luzon. A monument will be erected at that point to Major Logan.

Arthur Moose, a watchman at Crawford, Nebr., was killed May 13 by a negro soldier from Fort Robinson. Thereupon James Moose, the watchman's brother, killed the soldier, a friend of whom retaliated with a blow which broke James Moose's arm. Officials are investigating the case, which threatened to lead to a race riot.

Mrs. J. V. Babock arrived in Norfolk, May 9, where she was met by her husband, Ensign Babcock, of the destroyer Truxton. She has been spending the winter in Iowa during the absence of Ensign Babcock in the South. Mrs. Babcock spent several months at Norfolk last fall, and by her pleasing personality contributed much to the pleasure of naval society there.

Among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, for the week ending May 17 were the following Col. E. E. Hardin, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Gill, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Caldwell, Comdr. J. C. Fremont, Midshipman L. S. Border, U.S.N.; Capt. C. D. V. Hunt, U.S.A.; Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fuqua; Capt. George C. Burnell, U.S.A.

Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., was heard by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on May 14 on the bill for the construction and operation by the Government of a cable from the United States to Panama. General Allen spoke of the necessities for cable connection with the canal zone, practically as set forth in the recommendation recently made on the subject by his office.

Gen. John Henry Ketcham, Representative in Congress from the 21st New York district and the senior member of the House in point of service, is very ill at his apartments in the Grafton Hotel, Washington, D.C. Dr. J. R. Bromwell, his physician, said that General Ketcham was suffering from "a loss of motion, but not of sensation, in the left arm and the left leg." On May 17 he was able to move both limbs a little.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, U.S.A., retired, professor of military science and tactics at Yale, announced on May 15 that he will resign that position next August, with the expiration of his term of appointment. Captain Smoke will retain his position as superintendent of the Yale dining hall, however, where for a year and a half his administration has been very successful, following a period at the hall of financial loss so serious that the Yale Corporation at one time considered the matter of closing the enterprise.

The following officers of the Army on duty at West Point, have been detailed for duty with the 5th Regiment of New Jersey on May 30 during its field maneuvers at Englewood: Capts. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf.; M. B. Stewart, 17th Inf.; Harold Hammond, 23d Inf.; I. C. Welborn, 9th Inf.; C. W. Exton, 20th Inf.; H. L. Newbold, A.C., and R. C. Foy, 10th Cav. The seven captains will arrive at Englewood May 29, and will be entertained at the Englewood Club. After the maneuvers, the umpires will draft a report, which will be presented to Captain Howze, and later sent to the War Department.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N.; Gen. Horace Porter, Eric Dahlgren, son of the late Admiral Dahlgren, U.S.N., and Geo. H. Owens, assistant secretary of the United States Naval League, attended the annual dinner of the Scranton, Pa., section of the Naval League, May 17. The party was also taken to the Scranton High School, where the pupils greeted them. Flags waved throughout the great room, and the din when General Porter sat down and again at the conclusion of the brief remarks of Admiral Evans was deafening. At the dinner General Porter spoke on "Our Naval League," and Admiral Evans talked on "Our Warships."

The bill which has passed the Senate to retire David Robertson, sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., is being severely criticised in the Medical Department and elsewhere as being wholly unwarranted. One sergeant, first class, in voicing the sentiments of many, says: "Such action would be a rank injustice to the whole list, as Robertson has performed no duty which would give him any claim for such an advancement. Some sergeants have performed gallant service in Indian Wars, the Cuban campaign, in the Philippines, and in China, and have been wounded. Some have received certificates of merit, but extra reward for services has never been advocated for them."

The Navy Department has directed that the appointments of the following professors and instructors at the Naval Academy be renewed for one year from July 1, at the salaries noted: Arthur N. Brown, professor of English, $2,500; Henri Marion, professor of French, $2,500; C. V. Cusachs, professor of Spanish, $2,500; P. J. des Garennes, professor of Spanish, $2,200; T. W. Johnson, professor of Drawing, $2,200; Paul E. Voinot, professor of French, $2,200; W. O. Stevens, professor of English, $2,200. Instructors: W. F. C. Hasson, $2,000; G. P. Coleman, $2,000; J. Eiesland, $,800; T. Clark, $1,800; G. Costet, $1,800; C. S. Alden, $1,500; H. J. Fenton, $1,500; Angelo Hall, $1,500; C. H Sisam, $1,500; C. M. Hathaway, $1,500; A. Fernandez, $1,500, and W. D. Valdes, $1,500. Mr. F. E. Mcmillen is promoted from instructor at $1,500 to instructor at $2,000, vice R. A. Rice, resigned. Mr. F. W. Morrison is promoted from instructor at $1,500 to $1,800, vice W. E. Olivet, resigned. Rear Admiral Sands has informed the Navy Department that he will send in the names of three candidates recommended for appointment by the board for examination of instructors which will convene at Annapolis on May 28.

The battalion of cadets of St. Francis Xavier College, New York city, of which Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., retired, is commandant, had its annual review and public drill at the 9th Regiment armory Wednesday evening. Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Military Secretary, U.S.A., of Governors Island, was the reviewing officer, and was accompanied by Lieuts. A. S. Williams and J. C. Ashburn, 5th U.S. Inf. The review was followed by drills in the school of the battalion in close and extended order, musical drill, and evening parade. The Army officers complimented the battalion for the excellence of its appearance and evolutions. The battalion numbers 250 cadets, divided into five companies. The armory was crowded with the friends of the young soldiers, among them many National Guard officers.

"Major Clarence Deems, Art. Corps, U.S.A., one of the best known and most popular of Army officers in this district," says the Daily Leader of Port Townsend, Washington, "is preparing to leave on May 12 for Fort Schuyler, N.Y. The necessity for the removal of Major Deems to duties away from this locality is a matter greatly regretted by all who have been thrown in contact with the genial soldier. Major Deems was with the advance guard of officers ordered here to perfect the local districts until the arrival of Colonel Grimes as commandant. Major Deems is at present ranking officer at Fort Flagler. The post to which he is now assigned is one of the most desirable in the Service. Major Deems states that despite the preferable Army features attached to his transfer he leaves Puget Sound with genuine regret."

It was quite a "Navy night" at the Broadway Theater, New York city, May 15, and all the boxes, and nearly two hundred seats in the orchestra were filled by the party. The boxes and balcony were appropriately decorated with American flags, and the front of the theater was gay with bunting. With Rear Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., in a box was Mrs. Coghlan. Others in the audience were Capt. and Mrs. Hemphill, Capt. and Mrs. Blocklinger and Capt. Karl Rohrer, Capt. Harry Lay, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. H. W. Harrison, Lieut. Comdrs. F. M. Russell, M. E. Reed, Philip Williams, W. S. Smith, E. A. Anderson and Wm. M. Crose, U.S. N. The title of the play was "The Vanderbilt Cup." Miss Janis appeared in the third act attired in the uniform of a naval lieutenant, and her audience stood up to a man and gave her a welcome that must have made the landlubbers in the gallery seasick. The Constantine sisters, instead of doing their usual dance, went through a sailor's hornpipe, which caused another outburst of applause. Mr. Otis Harlan sang a song composed by Lieut. L. A. Cotten, U.S.N., and this, too, came in for much applause. During intermission many of the officers were taken behind the scenes and were presented to Miss Janis and members of her company.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Press despatches from Manila, under date of May 16, state that practice marches by United States troops in the Island of Luzon have been discontinued, pending the preparation of all the troops for extensive field movements in the disaffected provinces in the island. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, has also agreed to concentrate 1,500 Regular troops in the island of Samar to suppress the Pulajane outlaws. According to this report in Luzon the troops will not be called upon to enter actively into the work of rounding up the disaffected elements, but their movements are expected to demonstrate to the natives that the Government is prepared to institute aggressive measures should the necessity for them arise. Three thousand troops will take part in this demonstration. The Constabulary will take the aggressive against the outlaws during the movements. Two hundred of the Constabulary are now moving on Salvador's band, which is estimated at seventy-five rifles. The Constabulary post at San Rafael, in the province of Bulacan, north of Manila, was aroused at 2 o'clock on the morning of May 16 to repel an attack by brigands. An armed band attempted to rush the barracks. They approached on three sides, but their presence was detected in good time and the Constabulary fired on them and dispersed them. The Constabulary suffered no loss of life. What the losses of the outlaws were has not been learned. A detachment was sent in pursuit of them. Out of a total population of 1,000,000 in the provinces of Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac and Nueva Vizcaya, the authorities estimate that 30,000 are in sympathy with Salvador and his fanatical religious band, though his immediate command is 400. His movements cannot be characterized as against the Government. On the contrary, of everything relating to the elements of law and order the fanatics are grossly ignorant, and they are easily moved to frenzy by the preaching of their leaders. The Santa Iglesia movement is one of the many Filipino offshoots of the Spanish Christology. The Iglesiaites work on their tunics a red cross, which is the sign of their supposed invulnerability, and indulge in superstitious rites. They are ruled by popes, their outlaw captains now acknowledging Salvador as their leader. They make war upon the people in the low-lying districts and are generally opposed to organized society, creating the serious state of affairs that the Government now confronts. The vast majority of the people of the provinces mentioned are loyal and are lovers of American rule. Accompanying every column of Federal troops when the general movement commences will be a detachment of scouts, detailed by the civil government and enabling immediate action when the fanatical bands are encountered.

Manila despatches of May 12 have the following: "A band of twenty-four Pulajanes, having five rifles and other weapons, entered Inabangan by the Barrio Wright (Wright Ward), named in honor of former Governor General Wright, this morning, killing one and wounding seven residents, burning and looting thirty-six houses and taking more than twenty residents prisoners. Troops, Constabulary, policemen and volunteers are pursuing the band." Governor Curry, of Samar, has proposed to turn over the Pulajane districts to the federal authorities, the establishment of martial law and the extermination of the fanatics and, General Wood agreeing, to place two regiments, assisted by naval gunboats, in the islands and adjacent waters in order to guard against the outlaws escaping to the neighboring islands. The Pulajane leader is sixty-four years old, and has been in the mountains for forty years.

The War Department has decided that post commissaries may properly have charge of the post bakeries, and may sell the bakery savings in the manner prescribed in the Army Regulations.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

An interesting question has just been decided by the Court of Claims. There are two Acts of Congress, one of which provides that volunteers should be paid two months' extra pay on muster out and discharge from the Service, and the other authorizes the payment of this extra pay to the legal heirs or representatives of the officers and enlisted men who died or were killed, or who may die, in the Service. The decendent at the time of his death occupied the dual position of being in both the Regular and Volunteer Service, i.e., he was first lieutenant in the Regular Army on indefinite leave of absence and in active service as colonel of a Volunteer regiment.

The court held that the officer's service having been terminated as to both the Regular and Volunteer Service in the most honorable and sacred manner possible, his heirs were entitled to the benefit of the act. The counsel for the United States in this case claimed that the officer, being a Regular Army officer, could not be mustered out of the Service with the Volunteer organization. Messrs. George A. and William B. King, for the heirs of the officer, answered this view by pointing to the fact that the Act of March 3, 1899, relieved the claimant to the extent of showing a muster out of the officer, otherwise than by death, and this view was accepted by the court.

The long standing dispute as to the authority of Regular Army officers to select and appoint staff officers in Volunteer regiments has just been settled in a very interesting decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Capt. John W. Nutt, regimental adjutant of the 14th N.Y. Vols., in the Spanish War. Captain Nutt held this commission as adjutant under an appointment by the Governor of the State. In this capacity he served in the field until July 21, 1898, when the commanding officer of the regiment issued special orders relieving him from this office and assigning him to duty as first lieutenant of the company and in the same orders appointed his successor as adjutant. Captain Nutt protested vigorously and made efforts to be remustered as adjutant, but without avail. He served in accordance with his orders as first lieutenant of the company to the end of his service and was mustered out as such. Subsequently he brought suit in this court for the difference between the pay of a first lieutenant and adjutant from July 21, 1898, and also for one month's extra pay as adjutant. The Government contended that the officer was entitled to no more than the pay of the rank he held and that upon entering the Volunteer service he became subject immediately to the Army regulations which provide authority in the commanding officer of the regiment for appointing the staff officers. After argument by Messrs. George A. and William B. King for the plaintiff, the court held that this special law of 1898, under which the Volunteers entered the Service, provided the only means for appointment and commission of officers or for filling vacancies and that "the commanding officer of the regiment had no authority under the law to appoint a regimental adjutant and none to fill a vacancy in the office when one occurred." The court also held that with respect to military discipline the colonel, of course, would have authority to relieve an officer on duty or to assign him to any other special duty as he deemed best, but that such action could not affect the right to the pay of the office fixed by law. This decision pointed out plainly the purpose of the Act of April 22, 1898, which was to preserve intact the military organizations of the several States accepted into the Volunteer Army of the United States for special service. The court says: "The Government desired trained soldiers, men acquainted with military tactics, officers of experience and in the invitation extended to them by the Act of April 22, 1898, they were guaranteed the occupancy and the pay of the grade and rank they held in their several State organizations. No authority is granted by the Act of April 22, 1898, to any officer of the Regular Army to decide the rank of the officer of the State militia or in any way determine his military status as respects his pay."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Co. I, 26th Inf., left Fort Ringgold, Texas, on May 12, for Fort Brown, Texas, for station.

Manila, May 16, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington:

Transport Sheridan arrived May 11. WOOD.

General Greely telegraphed from San Francisco to the Military Secretary on May 16 as follows:

Had satisfactory conference yesterday with Governor Pardee regarding Oakland situation and President Wheeler regarding Berkeley refugees. Berkeley will care for itself under Wheeler's judicious supervision. Oakland situation daily improving and hope to withdraw therefrom May 31. Present military system in San Francisco extremely effective; condition regarding sanitation, subsistence and clothing for military camps. Devine is strenuously endeavoring to organize framework to take over everything but camps under military reservations by June 1 when destitutes, now numbering about 130,000, should be reduced to 75,000 or less. Shall relieve several officers this week. Weather fine. Health excellent.

GREELY, Major General, Commanding.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Promotions in the Army.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Ernest A. Greenough, A.C., from March 16, 1906, vice Brooks, promoted.

First Lieut. Alexander Greig, jr., A.C., from March 26, 1906, vice Bartlett, promoted.

First Lieut. Solomon Avery, jr., A.C., from April 1, 1906, vice Bennett, promoted.

First Lieut. James A. Ruggles, A.C., from April 5, 1906, vice Martin, deceased.

First Lieut. Fred T. Austin, A.C., from April 14, 1906, vice Millar, promoted.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. William S. Bowen, A.C., from Feb. 24, 1906, vice Hopkins, promoted.

Second Lieut. Norton E. Wood, A.C., from March 3, 1906, vice Tilton, promoted.

Second Lieut. Marion S. Battle, A.C., from March 3, 1906, vice Grant, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank T. Thornton, A.C., from March 9, 1906, vice Waldron, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ernest S. Wheeler, A.C., from March 16, 1906, vice Greenough, promoted.

Second Lieut. Stanley S. Ross, A.C., from March 26, 1906, vice Greig, promoted.

Second Lieut. Graham Parker, A.C., from April 1, 1906, vice Avery, promoted.

Second Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, A.C., from April 5, 1906, vice Ruggles, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, A.C., from April 14, 1906, vice Austin, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 16, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. James E. Macklin, 3d Inf., to be colonel from May 8, 1906.

Major Lea Febiger detailed inspector general, to be lieutenant colonel of infantry from May 8, 1906.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. James B. Quinn, C.E., to be colonel from May 5, 1906.

Major George McC. Derby, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel from May 5, 1906.

Capt. Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E., to be major from May 5, 1906.

First Lieut. Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E., to be captain from May 5, 1906.

Second Lieut. Robert P. Howell, jr., C.E., to be first lieutenant from May 5, 1906.

S.O. MAY 17, 1906, WAR DEPT.

The leave granted Capt. Ivers W. Leonard, 11th Inf., is extended one month.

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, retired, at his own request, will be relieved from duty at Yale University Aug. 17.

G.O. 85, MAY 7, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Brig. Gen. Constant Williams is relieved from the command of the Department of the Columbia, and will proceed to Denver, Colo., and assume command of the Department of the Colorado.

II. 1. Par. 1275, A.R., as amended by Par. II, G.O. 11, W.D., Jan. 15, 1906, is interpreted to require all pay rolls upon which any subsistence charges appear, either for the first time or when continued from a previous roll, to be accompanied when forwarded to the paymaster by a report on Form 42, Subsistence Department, giving a complete description of the charge in each case as shown by the pay roll. This report will be forwarded by the company or other commander, to whom a supply of blanks (Form 41) will be furnished, upon his request, by the post commissary. When credit sales of subsistence stores are reported by the commissary and the amounts due are entered on the pay rolls for collection, the report of subsistence charges to be forwarded with the pay rolls will consist of the report of the commissary on Form 22, to which the company or other commander will add a complete description of all other subsistence charges, if any, appearing on the pay rolls.

2. An examination of the retained pay rolls pertaining to the period from Jan. 31, 1906, to the date of receipt of this order will be made in each company or detachment by the commander thereof, and if it shall appear that Par. 1275, A. R., as amended and as above interpreted, has not been complied with in any case, a separate report on the required form of all charges on each retained roll will be promptly forwarded by the company or detachment commander to the paymaster who made the payment on the roll on which the charges appear. The paymaster will complete and forward the report as indicated by Par. 842½, Manual for the Pay Department, Par. III, G.O. 11, W.D., Jan. 15, 1906.

G.O. 88, MAY 12, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes, with a view to proper economy in interior lighting, the allowance of electric current in watts per day for each 16-candlepower incandescent lamp, or its equivalent, installed in public buildings in which current is provided or paid for by the Government.

G.O. 89, MAY 12, 1906, WAR DEPT.

This order gives a list of the spare parts and appendages for the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903, with model of 1905 rear sight and knife bayonet, which will be issued to the ordnance officers of posts and regiments for the purpose of making repairs to arms in the hands of troops in the field and garrison. The allowance prescribed will be furnished with the first issue of arms, and thereafter post and regimental ordnance officers will submit annually on July 1 requisitions for such number of spare parts as will bring the number on hand up to the prescribed allowance. No parts other than those named in the table will be issued.

Each post or regimental ordnance officer and each company or troop will be furnished with one kit of tools for use in repairing the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903. This kit also contains tools for regulating the springs in the fasteners on the pocket flaps of the woven cartridge belt, model of 1903.

Each ordnance depot established in time of war will be provided with outfits of tools for repairing arms.

In time of war all rifles which can not be repaired by troops from the parts issued for that purpose will be turned in to the nearest ordnance depot. After examination those rifles which can not be repaired at the depot will be shipped to either Springfield Armory or Rock Island Arsenal, as the Chief of Ordnance may direct.

G.O. 90, MAY 14, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Describes the lands situated on St. Helena Island, in Beaufort County, S.C., comprising the military reservation of Fort Fremont, South Carolina.

II. Describes lands at the military reservation of Fort Dade, Fla.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 91, MAY 15, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Pars. 36, 353, 1088 and 1557, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

36. Every candidate will be subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there be found to exist any cause of disqualification which might in the future impair his efficiency as an officer of the Army, he will be rejected. The board will inquire and report concerning each applicant whether he is of good moral character or addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Examination as to physical qualifications will conform to the standard required of recruits, except that every candidate for appointment as a commissioned officer, either of the line or staff, will be rejected who is under five feet five inches in height. A certificate of physical examination by at least two medical officers will accompany the proceedings of the board.

353. Commanding officers of posts at which are located lake or coast defenses are charged with the responsibility of preventing, as far as practicable, visitors from obtaining information relative to such defenses which would probably be communicated to a foreign power, and to this end may prescribe and enforce appropriate regulations governing visitors to their posts.

American citizens whose loyalty to their Government is unquestioned may be permitted to visit such portions of the defenses as the commanding officer deems proper.

1088. An officer not mounted may purchase forage for two horses kept for his own use, for which he will be charged cost, including transportation. This privilege may be extended to retired officers, provided such sales are limited to quartermaster's depots or stations at which contracts for supply of forage are made and the deliveries under said contracts are in sufficient quantities to warrant the sale without detriment to the service, but no contracts shall be made for the sole purpose of procuring forage for sale to retired officers.

The sale of forage to mounted officers is forbidden.

1557. Ammunition will be expended only in target practice, preliminary instruction of the soldier, military exercises, and hunting, all within the prescribed allowances; in action; in defense of life or public property; in carrying out the prescribed duties of sentinels; and for authorized salutes.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 92, MAY 16, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Publishes the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Oglethorpe, situated within the limits of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

II. Publishes the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Columbus Barracks, situated within the corporate limits of the city of Columbus, Ohio.

III. Publishes the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Brown, situate immediately adjacent to the city of Brownsville, in Cameron County, Texas.

CIR. 28, MAY 7, 1906, WAR DEPT.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Due to the excessive loss of lead hand counterweights for disappearing carriages and to the expense to the Government of replacing them, the Ordnance Department since July, 1904, has furnished chains and padlocks for securing together the hand weights in use on carriages. Recent reports show that surplus hand weights have been removed from the magazines or storehouses in which placed when not in use. The Ordnance Department will therefore, upon requisition to district armament officers, furnish one extra chain for each disappearing carriage mounted in the district and provided with lead hand weights, to be used for chaining together the spare weights.

These extra chains and padlocks, in addition to those furnished for securing weights on carriages, should furnish ample protection against loss by theft.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 13, MAY 8, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Major George W. Ruthers, commissary, having reported for duty, is announced as chief commissary of the department.

G.O. 12, MAY 8, 1906, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Lieut. Col. William H. Corbusier, deputy surgeon general, is announced as chief surgeon of the department.

G.O. 14, MAY 11, 1906, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Col. Philip F. Harvey, Asst. Surgeon General, U.S.A., having reported, is announced as chief surgeon of the Department of the East, relieving Col. Valery Havard, Asst. Surgeon General, U.S.A.

G.O. 12, MAY 11, 1906, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Five days' travel rations for the entire garrison will be kept on hand at all times at posts in this department, independent of articles of this ration carried for issues and sales. The hard bread component on hand will be issued as soon as new supply is received.

Par. 3, G.O. 30, these headquarters, Sept. 23, 1902, is amended accordingly.

By command of Brigadier General Carter:

H. LIGGETT, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 34, MAY 9, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Hereafter reports of one day practice marches will not be submitted to these headquarters, G.O. 20, c.s., these headquarters, being modified accordingly. The reports of the three day practice marches will be submitted as heretofore, and post commanders will require such reports of one day marches as may be necessary for proper supervision.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:

C. R. NOYES, Major, Mil. Sec. Dept., Military Secretary.

G.O. 21, MAY 8, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

A detachment of twenty-two enlisted men, Signal Corps, under command of 1st Lieut. E. A. Jeunet, Signal Corps, will proceed, as soon as practicable, from Fort Omaha, Neb., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty.

G.O. 20, APRIL 2, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss having reported, is assigned to the command of the Department of Mindanao, and will proceed, with his authorized aides, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, and assume command of that department.

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee having arrived on the transport Logan and reported at these headquarters, is assigned to station at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and will proceed to that post, with his authorized aides.

G.O. 21, APRIL 5, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Publishes instructions to govern the division Infantry, Cavalry and Pistol Competitions:

The Division Infantry Competition will be held at Malabang, Mindanao, commencing April 30, 1906, preceded by the prescribed preliminary practice. Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., is designated as the officer in charge.

The Division Cavalry and Pistol Competition will be held at Camp Stotsenburg, Luzon. The Cavalry Competition will commence May 14, 1906, and will be immediately followed by the Pistol Competition, both being preceded by the prescribed preliminary practice. Lieut. Col. Charles St.J. Chubb, 2d Inf., is designated as the officer in charge.

G.O. 25, APRIL 2, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Troops B and M, 3d Cav., having arrived in this department on the transport Logan, will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for station.

G.O. 26, APRIL 3, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav., now at Camp McGrath, Batangas, is announced as aide-de-camp to the department commander and will proceed to Manila for duty.

By command of Major General Weston:

JOHN F. GUILFOYLE, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 12, MARCH 29, 1906, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Instead of complying with the provisions of Par. 1, S.O. 25, c.s., these headquarters, Cos. D and K, 21st Inf., will remain permanently for duty at their present stations, Gandara, Samar, and Camp Connell, Samar, respectively.

By command of Brigadier General Buchanan:

ALEXANDER O. BRODIE, Lieut. Col., Military Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb is relieved from duty in this division and will proceed by first available transportation to San Francisco, Cal., to St. Paul, Minn., and take command of the Department of Dakota. (April 7, Phil. D.)

Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, accompanied by 1st Lieut. J. DeCamp Hall, 26th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Liscum, Alaska, and make the annual inspection thereat, and upon completion thereof will return to these headquarters. (May 7, D. Col.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. James K. Thompson, General Staff, will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the military information division, General Staff, these headquarters, relieving 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Coxe, 8th Cav. Lieutenant Coxe will report to Captain Thompson for duty as his assistant. (March 21, Phil. D.)

Capt. Ralph H. VanDeman, General Staff, is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief of Staff at these headquarters, with station in Manila. (April 6, Phil. D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major William A. Nichols, I.G., is assigned to inspection duty in the Department of Mindanao, and will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, and take station. (April 2, Phil. D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, I.G. (May 8, N.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M., in addition to his duties in charge of the division of transportation, is placed in charge of the department of works, Q.M.D., Manila, relieving Capt. Charles T. Baker. (March 19, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Gottlieb Nasahl will be sent to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Coffenberg, who will be sent to report to the chief Q.M. of the division for instructions. (April 2, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 5, 1906, with permission for an extension of one month, is granted Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., assistant to the chief Q.M. of the department. (May 9, D. Lakes.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Louis H. Bash, C.S., is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief commissary of the division, and will proceed to

Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as chief commissary, relieving Capt. Ralph Harrison, C.S., who will proceed to Manila and comply with Par. 22, S.O. 291, W.D., series 1905. (April 5, Phil. D.)

Post C.S. Sergt. William Mansie from duty at Manila, and will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg for duty. (March 26, Phil. D.)

The following changes of and assignments to stations of post commissary sergeants are ordered: Frank A. Kidwell, from Manila to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, relieving Ferdinand Rohde, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. Louis W. Smith will report to the Depot Commissary, Manila, for duty, relieving Lewis R. Taft, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. John McCarthy from duty at Manila to Jolo, Jolo, relieving Fred Dobler, who will proceed to San Francisco. (April 2, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, if required, is granted Capt. D. F. Duval, asst. surg., to take effect on the return to duty at Fort McKinley, Me., of 1st Lieut. C. C. Whitcomb, asst. surg. (May 15, D.E.)

Par. 2, S.O. 95, c.s., these headquarters, directing Contract Surg. Alpha M. Chase to proceed to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty, is revoked. (May 8, D.T.)

Capt. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty. (May 15, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, with permission to apply direct for an extension of twenty days, if required, is granted Capt. D. F. Duval, asst. surg., to take effect on the return to duty at Fort McKinley, Me., of 1st Lieut. C. C. Whitcomb, asst. surg. (May 15, D.E.)

Capt. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the Philippines, to take effect Aug. 1, 1906, and will proceed by the first available transport sailing after that date to San Francisco for further orders. (May 14, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. Samuel A. Springwater. (May 12, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. William Roberts, asst. surg., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for advancement. (May 12, W.D.)

The following named officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held in Boston, Mass., June 5 to 8, 1906: Majors Jefferson R. Kean and Charles E. Woodruff, surgs., and Major Charles Lynch, General Staff. (May 11, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about May 20, 1906, is granted Capt. Jay Ralph Shook, asst. surg. (May 11, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg., will report in person May 22, 1906, to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (May 11, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Franklin F. Wing is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (May 11, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, deputy surgeon general, is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (May 11, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Albert H. Eber will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (March 24, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Edgar J. Farrow from further duty at Taviran, Samar, to Bulao, Samar, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Julius A. Escobar, U.S.A., who has been granted leave of absence to take effect about April 1, 1906. (March 22, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Albert H. Eber from further duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (March 28, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Frank C. Griffis from duty in the Department of the Visayas, to Manila for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

Contract Surgs. James C. Dougherty, William H. Cook and Arthur I. Boyer will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

Leave for eight days, to take effect on or about May 14, 1906, is granted Col. C. C. Sniffen, asst. paymaster general. (May 12, D.E.)

Leave for two months and two days, to take effect July 1, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Lansing H. Beach, C.E. (May 14, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Walter L. Fish, C.E., is detailed to make a preliminary examination as to the necessity and feasibility of constructing a dam at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, in connection with the water supply of that post. (March 27, Phil. D.)

Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., Chief Engineer Officer of the Division, will make the necessary survey and prepare the plans and specifications for a bridge across the Kansas River upon the Fort Riley reservation. (May 10, N.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Contract Surg. J. William Williamson, attending surgeon. (May 14, N.D.)

Contract Surg. Thomas B. McCown is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (May 16, W.D.)

Sergt. Chester C. Walters, H.C., will be sent to West Point, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Marshall S. Howard, H.C., who will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila. (May 15, W.D.)

Sergt. John H. White, H.C., from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Division Hospital, Manila, for duty, relieving Sergt. First Class George H. Schall, H.C., who will be sent to report to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty; Sergt. First Class Ulysses S. G. Aller, H.C., is relieved from duty at Llorente, Samar, and will be sent to report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for duty. (March 30, Phil. D.)

Sergt. First Class Joseph V. Bent, H.C., Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent at once to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., who will send him to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about May 25, 1906. (May 14, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Homer J. Robison, H.C., from Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Margosatubig, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergt. Ezekiel Spry, H.C., who will comply with Par. 4, S.O. 47, c.s., Hdqs. Phil. Div. (March 16, D. Mind.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., Army Building, New York city, in addition to his present duties, is temporarily appointed division engineer of the Northeast Division. (May 7, C. of E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. David A. Lyle, O.D., is extended two months on account of sickness. (May 14, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. James T. Blalock will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (March 20, Phil. D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First-class Sergt. Charles Murphy, Signal Corps, Fort Yellowstone, when relieved will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (May 16, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Bell, jr., 1st Cav. (May 7, D.T.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1906, is granted Veterinarian William V. Lusk, 2d Cav., Fort Assinniboine. (May 14, N.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. T. R. Rivers, 4th Cav., now in hospital at Zamboanga, Mindanao, suffering from wounds received at Mt. Dajo, Jolo, Jolo, having been reported as sufficiently recovered to be able to rejoin his command, will proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty. (March 24, D. Mind.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

First Lieut. William G. Meade, having been assigned to the 5th U.S. Cav., is assigned to Troop F. (May 5, 5th Cav.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

First Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 6th Cav., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., to take effect Aug. 15, 1906. (May 12, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, 8th Cav., from further duty in Manila, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 23, Phil. D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

First Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, 9th Cav., was on May 11 relieved as squadron adjutant, 1st Squadron, and assigned to Troop A, vice 1st Lieut. Samuel B. Pearson, appointed squadron adjutant, 1st Squadron.

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. William A. Dallam, 12th Cav., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery. (May 14, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William M. Graham, jr., 12th Cav. (May 15, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty, 13th Cav., is extended fourteen days. (May 8, D.T.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

First Lieut. R. B. Ellis, 14th Cav., with ten enlisted men, 14th Cav., are relieved from further duty on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and will return to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Second Lieut. J. K. Hume, with ten enlisted men will remain on duty at McKay Creek and Cayuse Bridge, until further orders. (May 7, D. Col.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Frank T. Thornton, A.C. (May 11, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Veterinarian Daniel LeMay, A.C., to take effect after his arrival at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (May 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frank R. Weeks, A.C., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, to take effect May 11, 1906. (May 11, W.D.)

Sick leave for six months is granted Capt. James M. Williams, A.C. (May 12, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect after Artillery target practice, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry W. Bunn, A.C. (May 15, D.E.)

Sergt. William Hind, 94th Co., C.A., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 15, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 2d Inf., will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (April 2, D. Luzon.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Second Lieut. Frederick H. Svenson, 3d Inf., now in Brooklyn, N.Y., on leave, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for observation and treatment. (May 11, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 3d Inf., is further extended ten days. (May 3, D. Colo.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for one month, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared by the C.O., of Fort Jay, N.Y., is granted 2d Lieut. John C. Ashburn, 5th Inf. (May 15, D.E.)

Leave from Aug. 15 to include Oct. 1, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Halsey E. Yates, 5th Inf. (May 15, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. Wylie T. Conway, 6th Inf., now in the hospital at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila for observation and treatment. (March 24, D. Mind.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John C. Moore, 7th Inf., is extended ten days. (May 8, D.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Second Lieut. Eugene C. Ecker, 9th Inf., returned to duty from sick leave in the Division Hospital, Manila, to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty. (March 26, D. Luzon.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

First Lieut. Russell C. Hand, 13th Inf., is relieved from duty in the office of the chief signal officer of the division, and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (April 2, Phil. D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

First Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, 15th Inf., now at Camp Keithley, Mind., will proceed to Manila for duty as Q.M. of the transport Meade, relieving Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 2d Inf. While on this duty Lieutenant Seaman's station will be in Manila. Captain Williams upon being relieved will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Luzon, for duty. (March 20, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, 15th Inf., Q.M. of the transport Meade, is detailed as commissary of that transport, and will receipt to Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 2d Inf. (April 6, Phil. D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDNER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James M. Churchill, 16th Inf., is extended twenty days. (May 11, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for three months and fourteen days, to take effect on or about July 16, 1906, is granted Lieut. Col. William Paulding, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (May 9, W.D.)

First Sergt. Julius Wahl, Co. A, 18th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 15, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Capt. E. P. Lawton, 19th Inf., now at Zamboanga, Mind., will proceed to his proper station at Malabang, Mind. (March 22, D. Mind.)

Second Lieut. George W. Sager, 19th Inf., from duty at Malabang, Mind., to Parang, Mindanao, for duty. (March 24, D. Mind.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

The leave for three months granted Capt. John W. Barnes, 25th Inf., is extended one month. (May 9, N.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LeR. BROWN.

First Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., acting Q.M., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to New York city for the purpose of supervising the manufacture of standard samples of muskrat gauntlets. (May 14, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for seven days is granted Col. Samuel R. Whitall, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (May 7, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for two months, to take effect upon completion of target practice, is granted 2d Lieut. John B. Richardson, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. (May 8, D.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. George H. Wright, Philippine Scouts (appointed from first sergeant, Co. K, 16th Inf.), is assigned to the 4th Company, and will join his proper station for duty. (March 19, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Marcus Covell, Phil. Scouts, is granted leave for four months, with permission to visit the United States. (March 19, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Henry Rodgers, Phil. Scouts, now at Camp Overton, Mind., will proceed to Manila for duty with 13th Company. (March 31, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Alister M. Macnab, Philippine Scouts, from duty with the 1st Co. at Taft, Samar, to Camp Hayt, for duty. (March 22, D.V.)

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are made: 2d Lieut. John McBride, from the 26th Co. to the 28th Co.; 2d Lieut. Henry F. Schroeder from the 28th Co. to the 26th Co. (March 21, Phil. D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Taylor A. Nichols, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month. (May 15, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Major Walter K. Wright from the 7th Inf. to the 8th Inf. Major James A. Goodin from the 8th Inf. to the 7th Inf. Major Goodin will, at the expiration of his present leave, join the station to which assigned. (May 11, W.D.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. Thomas M. Knox from the 4th Cavalry to the 1st Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty from the 1st Cav., to the 4th Cav. The officers named will join the regiments to which they are transferred. (May 15, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of medical officers is ordered to convene at Jolo, Jolo, on March 26, 1906, to examine into and report upon the physical condition of Major Elon F. Willcox, 4th Cav. Detail: Major Edgar A. Mearns, surg.; Major Francis A. Winter, surg.; Capt. Major A. W. Shockley, asst. surg. (March 24, D. Mind.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Capt. Ben H. Dorcy, recently promoted from first lieutenant, 4th Cav., with rank from April 26, 1906, is assigned to the 13th Cavalry. He will join the troop to which assigned. (May 14, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Capt. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, jr., 21st Inf., aide-de-camp, upon the retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., will join their regiments. (May 16, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Sailed from Manila March 27 for Seattle. Sailed from Honolulu May 10.
INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.
KILPATRICK—Arrived at Manila April 21.
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco May 15.
McCLELLAN.—Arrived at Manila April 21.
MEADE—Arrived at Manila March 16.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila May 11.
SHERMAN—Sailed from Seattle May 10 for Manila.
SUMNER—At New York.
THOMAS—Sailed from Manila April 30 for San Francisco.
WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.
BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Ordered to Tacoma on May 16.
LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York city, N.Y.

SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

From San F. to Manila.		From Manila to San F.	
SHERMAN	May 5	THOMAS	May 5
LOGAN*	May 25	SHERIDAN*	May 21
THOMAS	June 15	SHERMAN	June 11
SHERIDAN*	July 5	LOGAN*	June 30
SHERMAN	July 25	THOMAS	July 20
LOGAN*	Aug. 15	SHERIDAN*	Aug. 10
THOMAS	Sept. 5	SHERMAN	Aug. 30
SHERIDAN*	Sept. 25	LOGAN*	Sept. 20
SHERMAN	Oct. 15	THOMAS	Oct. 10
LOGAN*	Nov. 5	SHERIDAN*	Oct. 30
THOMAS	Nov. 26	SHERMAN	Nov. 20
SHERIDAN*	Dec. 15	LOGAN*	Dec. 10
SHERMAN	Jan. 5, 1907	THOMAS	Dec. 31

*Will carry troops.

DECISIONS BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. One of the requirements of Artillery Memorandum No. 1 (Par. 17), is that the names of the commanding officers of the fort and the designations of organizations that have been assigned to the armament and dates of service be kept of record. Question was raised as to whether this requirement applied to the past or only to the future. The Assistant Secretary of War decided that it should apply only to the future inasmuch as the information in regard to the past is not available at the forts, and it would necessitate much work at the Department to look it up for all the forts.

2. Question was raised as to whether the three wagons prescribed in G.O. 201, War Department, 1905, for a field battery are additional to the two prescribed in G.O. 15 and G.O. 190, W.D., 1905. Also as to whether the wagons for ammunition for Infantry and Cavalry prescribed in Par. 396 Field Service Regulations are additional to the escort wagons prescribed in G.O. 201 for the organizations of those arms. The Assistant Secretary of War decided in the affirmative in both cases.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., May 14, 1906.

The baseball team of the 3d Battalion, 18th Inf., defeated the Co. I, 18th Inf., team on the West End parade ground Sunday afternoon by a score of 15 to 8. The 29th Batterymen entertained the enlisted men of the Artillery Corps from Fort Riley Saturday. They served a delightful luncheon at their quarters and attended the ball game after in a body. In the evening they had a boxing match, and also a wrestling match was held. The men left that night for Riley.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, who has been in San Francisco for three weeks, arrived here Saturday, and will leave in a short time for Chicago. Mrs. C. H. Cochran will be the guest of Major and Mrs. Beach during the week. Capt. D. B. Case, who has just arrived from Manila, lost considerable of his personal effects by the fire in San Francisco.

Among the entertainments given in honor of Mrs. Slocum, of Fort Riley, who is a guest here, were a bridge party and luncheon Friday, at which Mrs. Schumm was the hostess, Capt. and Mrs. Conner's dinner Friday night, and Mrs. Eben Swift's bridge party, followed by a luncheon Saturday evening for Major and Mrs. Slocum, given by Major and Mrs. J. B. Erwin. An informal hop was given Saturday evening at Pope Hall for the visiting officers and ladies from Fort Riley. Mrs. J. A. Woodruff gave a tea Sunday afternoon for Miss Banister, of Fort Riley, who has been her guest for the past fortnight. Lieut. Col. James Parker, of Fort Riley, was the guest Saturday of Capt. Peter E. Traub.

Lieut. J. M. Cummins and Lieut. W. L. Guthrie gave a moonlight picnic Saturday evening, in honor of the visiting young women at the garrison. The Misses Herron, of Crawfordsville, Ind., who are the guests of their brother, Lieut. C. D. Herron, are spending a week with Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray. Mrs. Jewett, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Peter Murray, left Sunday night for New York. The bridge tournament met Monday with Mrs. Arrasmith.

Lieut. Arthur Williams, of this post, has invented a new target, known as the Williams Parallel Target. Sixteen of the targets have just been installed at Fort Riley, and Lieutenant Williams's friends are congratulating him on his success.

The graduating class of 1906 of the college at Camden Point, chaperoned by Prof. and Mrs. E. L. Barkham, which consisted of about twenty young ladies, visited the garrison Tuesday, and were entertained in a very pleasing manner by some of the officers here. Mrs. Thomas W. Darrah, of Fort Sheridan, was the special guest at the Young Matrons' Bridge Club Tuesday afternoon, which was entertained by Mrs. Omar Abernathy. Miss Happersett, who has been the guest of Major Rees and family, left Sunday for her home in Washington. Mrs. Henry B. Freeman has left for a short visit in Muskogee, I.T., before joining General Freeman at their ranch in Wyoming, where they will stay during the summer months. Chaplain Axton has returned from a ten days' trip in Western Kansas.

Word has been received from San Francisco that Mrs. Fenlon and her daughter, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, who were stopping at one of the leading hotels in San Francisco when the earthquake occurred, lost all of their belongings. Captain Rivers is on his way to the States to join Mrs. Rivers. They were stationed here a little over a year ago, and have a number of friends here and

in the city. Twenty young people from the post enjoyed a supper at Hurley's Garden Wednesday evening. Col. E. H. Crowder and sisters were the guests last week of Capt. and Mrs. McDonald, of Riverside. Mrs. C. C. Smith and children, of Jefferson Barracks, arrived this week in response to word announcing the fatal illness of Mrs. Smith's grandmother. Mrs. Phillips, who has been the guest of her father, Mr. J. G. Brewster, for several weeks, will leave shortly to join her husband, Lieut. B. W. Phillips, 20th Inf., at Monterey, Cal. Lieut. G. A. Youngberg, C.E., will leave for a few months' trip, touring Europe, at the close of the Infantry and Cavalry School in June.

Lieut. E. A. Jeunet, Signal Corps, with twenty-two enlisted men from Fort Omaha, Neb., arrived Saturday to aid in solving field problems for the remainder of the college term. Mrs. John West left Thursday for Fort Ringgold, Texas, to be the guest of her son, Lieut. R. J. West, 26th Inf. Major and Mrs. Boughton are entertaining Miss Sweitzler, of Omaha, Neb. Miss Dora O'Keefe and Mrs. O'Keefe will leave shortly for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to be the guests for some time of Mrs. O'Keefe's son, Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav. Mrs. Augustus B. Warfield, of Chicago, has arrived to spend several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty. Miss Henrietta Von Schroeder, of St. Louis, Mo., was the honor guest at a party at Hurley's Garden Wednesday evening, given by Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Gordon. Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, jr., are entertaining with a house party the following guests: Mrs. Langford, of Joplin, Mo.; Miss Mignon Holmes, and Miss Aline Frye, of Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Boardman, of Springfield, Mo., and Miss Virginia Keith, of Kansas City, Mo. A party of twenty-five young people will be given, at Hurley's Garden, Saturday evening, in their honor, by a number of the bachelors. Mrs. Ely was the hostess Thursday afternoon at a very charming card party. Five hundred was the game enjoyed. Mrs. Burt Phillips, of Monterey, Cal., and Mrs. Augustus B. Warfield were the honor guests at the Thursday Card Club, which was entertained this week by Mrs. Ira Snyder. Capt. and Mrs. Hickok gave a very pleasant dinner party Thursday evening for a number of guests.

The hop that was given Friday night at Pope Hall by the officers and ladies of the class of 1906, Infantry and Cavalry School, to the officers and ladies of the garrison, was one of the most brilliant social functions of the season. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, palms, ferns, and spring flowers. The guests were received by the Mrs. H. R. Hickok, Mrs. O. E. Hunt, Mrs. M. E. Hanna, Mrs. H. E. Eames, Mrs. G. F. Baltzell, Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, jr., Mrs. A. L. Conger, Capt. J. A. Ryan, and Capt. S. G. Chiles. A large number from the city and surrounding towns were present. A young people's hop will be given Friday evening, complimentary to the cadets of the Wentworth Military Academy, of Lexington, Mo. The officers' hop will be postponed until the following evening.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith when their only daughter, Johanna Henrietta, was united in marriage to Mr. Eugene E. Gatewood, of Stillwater, Okla. Ter. Chaplain Axton performed the ceremony before a large circle of friends. Capt. C. C. Smith, of Jefferson Barracks, has arrived here, and will be the guest for several days of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Graham. Lieut. R. E. Smyser will come from Boston, Mass., early in June to join his wife, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Craige. Mr. Henry Schott was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Sievert for the hop Friday evening. Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry will move into their new residence this week. Their new quarters are built very near the new Federal prison, and are modern in every way and very handsome.

One hundred and fifty cadets of Wentworth Military Academy will arrive this afternoon from Lexington, Mo., to remain a week for practical training in garrison work. The young soldiers will be in charge of Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st Cav. They will be quartered in the 29th Battery quarters, and everything will be done to give them a pleasant and profitable time.

Mrs. Cavenaugh, wife of Capt. Harry LaT. Cavenaugh, of Fort Robinson, came Friday evening to be the guest of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, of the garrison, and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, of the city. Miss Katherine Judge, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, jr., left Saturday for Salt Lake City, Utah, in response to word announcing the death of her niece, Miss Woodruff. Mrs. W. H. Gordon gave a tea Saturday afternoon as a compliment to her guest, Miss von Schroeder, of St. Louis, Mo. Lieut. Clarence Osborne Sherrill was the host at a stag dinner Saturday evening, and the guests included Capt. S. B. Shaw, Lieut. W. N. Haskell, Lieutenants Smith, McCleave, McCabe, Riggs and Cox. A large number of the young people enjoyed a party at Hurley's Garden Saturday evening. Those who attended were: Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, jr., Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton, Mrs. Booker, of Mexico City; Mrs. Langford, of Joliet, Ill.; Miss Holmes and Miss Keith, of Kansas City; Miss McCormick, of St. Paul; Miss Parry, of St. Joseph; Miss Boardman, of Springfield, Mo.; Miss Thompson, of Kansas City; Miss Fyre, of Kansas City; Miss Erwin and the Misses Herron, Captains Parker, Ferguson, King, Carr and Butner, Lieutenants Morrow, Fitch, Peyton, Joyce, Herron and Potts.

The Kansas City Hunt and Polo Team defeated the officers' team on the grounds on the river flat Saturday afternoon by a score of 4 3-4 to 2 3-4. There were thirty members of the Kansas City team, accompanied by their wives and friends.

The date for the graduating exercises of the Staff College and Infantry and Cavalry and Signal Schools is set for July 2.

Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, jr., gave a picnic party Sunday for their house party of young women. Major and Mrs. Eben Swift entertained as their guests for the hop Friday night Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Darrah, of Fort Sheridan. Mrs. D. H. Boughton was hostess at a Spanish tea Thursday evening. Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., of Fort Riley, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Walsh. George Boughton, son of Major and Mrs. Boughton, who is attending the Wentworth Military Academy, will be at home this week.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 16, 1906.

On Wednesday Mrs. Dwyer, wife of Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, gave the last of her series of bridge luncheons, this being in honor of her sister, Miss Kline. After luncheon the guests were seated at five small tables, each decorated in a different color, with flowers, place cards and bon bon baskets to carry out this color scheme. The prizes were well filled ribbon-work bags, each bag representing the color of the table. These dainty trophies were won by Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Booker, Mrs. Apple and Mrs. Mitchell. The other players were Mrs. Chamberlaine, Mrs. Scarborough, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Hero, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. McMaster, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Gifford, Miss Walke, and Miss Anne Booker. On Thursday evening Capt. Brooke Payne gave a dinner at the Chamberlin in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Pilsen and Miss Pilsen, of Washington. The other guests were Miss Walke, of Fort Rodman, Miss Gifford and Lieutenants Bunker and Totten. Dr. Charles Morrow entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin Wednesday evening. His guests were Mrs. Young and Mrs. Strother Smith, of the Navy. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, jr., entertained at supper. The tables were attractively decorated in spring flowers and ferns. The guests were Major and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. George T. Bartlett and Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke. On Thursday Mrs. Scarborough and Miss Sullivan were hostess at a beautiful bridge luncheon given at the Chamberlin. Those present were Mrs. Charles J. Bailey, Mrs. John R. Rogers, Mrs. G. N. Nelson, Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Mrs. George M. Apple, Mrs. Harrison Hall, Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer, Mrs. Kline, Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, Mrs. Andrew Hero, jr., Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Mrs. George Adams, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Mrs. Philip R. Ward and Mrs. Strong. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Tracy and Mrs. Nelson.

Mrs. Theodore Scarborough leaves for New York on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Musgrave, wife of Lieut. John R. Musgrave returned to the post Saturday after a three weeks' visit to her home in New Jersey. Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mrs. Clifton Carter, returned Sunday from a two weeks' visit to Baltimore and Washington. Mrs. Potts, wife of Col. Ramsay D. Potts, returned Sunday from a two weeks' visit to Washington. Mrs. Hicks and Miss Mullen, from Staten Island, are visiting Lieut. George L. Hicks, jr. Mrs. Charles C. Walkley, jr., will remain the month of May as the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Charles S. Walkley. Miss Betty Hamilton, of Petersburg, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Alston Hamilton. Mrs. Gray, wife of Lieut. Quinn Gray will leave this week with her little daughter and mother, Mrs. Winters, for Texas, where they will remain several months. Mrs. Downing has returned from Philadelphia to be the guest of Major and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey.

On Friday Mrs. George Adams was hostess at a most exquisite Japanese luncheon. Mrs. Adams received her guests in the blue parlor of the Chamberlin, and from there the merry procession went to the committee room, which had been transformed into a veritable Japanese tea room. The lowered ceiling was a lattice work of smilax and wistaria. The side walls were completely covered with Japanese panels, fans and cherry blossoms. The luncheon was progressive; there were six tables and the appointments were Japanese in every detail. Even the ices were served in the shape of Japanese women holding tiny parasols. The guests were Mrs. Houston Eldredge, U.S.N., Mrs. Theodore Scarborough, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Mrs. Cornélis DeW. Willcox, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. George T. Bartlett, Mrs. Charles S. Walkley, Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. Charles J. Bailey, Mrs. Downing, Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, Mrs. Andrew Hero, jr., Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer, Mrs. Alfred S. Morgan, Mrs. Harrison Hall, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Mrs. John W. Gulick, Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, Mrs. William C. Wise, Mrs. Wadhams and Mrs. Frank Ridgley, Mrs. Louis E. Bennett, Mrs. Henry Smeltz, Mrs. John Gifford, Mrs. John Kimberley, Mrs. George M. Apple, Mrs. J. D. Sawyer, Mrs. Stahl, Mrs. Pearce and Mrs. Young.

Capt. F. W. Smith, 4th Inf., now stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., has been with Mrs. Smith since the first of May. Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was here last week. Capt. and Mrs. John J. Toffy, 7th Inf., have been making a wedding journey to Old Point Comfort.

The U.S.S. Minneapolis and the U.S.S. Rhode Island are at anchor in the Roads. The sailors from the Minneapolis played the soldiers of the post baseball on Sunday afternoon, the game resulting in a victory for the Army. An interesting game is scheduled in Berkeley for Saturday afternoon, when the officers of the Army will play the officers of the Navy. The tug Reno will make a special trip to carry the people of the post desiring to see the game.

Mrs. F. S. Clay Brown was hostess at an informal dinner given at the Chamberlin on Friday evening. Mrs. Brown's guests were: Capt. and Mrs. James B. Mitchell, of Fort Williams, Me.; Capt. and Mrs. Albert G. Jenkins, of Fort H. G. Wright, and Mr. Ditson, of Boston. Mrs. Hero, wife of Capt. Andrew Hero, jr., left Monday night for Washington, where she will be the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Royal T. Frank. Captain Hatch arrives Friday to take command of the 118th Company. Mrs. Hatch will not come to Monroe until fall. Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Moore, retired, are at the Chamberlin for a time. A very delightful luncheon was given on Friday on board the U.S.S. Minneapolis. Among those present were Mrs. Pilsen, of Washington; Captain Hughes and Chaplain Dillard. Mrs. Willcox, wife of Capt. Cornélis DeW. Willcox, entertained charmingly at cards on Saturday afternoon. There were six tables of progressive six-handed euchre. After the game the guests were invited to the dining room, which was beautifully decorated in a profusion of spring flowers and asparagus fern. Mrs. Charles J. Bailey and Mrs. Strong served at the table; others assisting Mrs. Willcox were Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Mrs. Andrew Hero, jr., and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody. The first prize, an antique brass candlestick with glass shield, was won by Mrs. Chamberlaine; the second, two porch rugs, by Miss Sullivan; the third, a Tiffany glass vase, by Mrs. Rogers, and the fourth, a green dammask sofa cushion, by Mrs. Hopkins. Rear Admiral and Mrs. William C. Wise have returned to the Chamberlin for a several weeks' stay.

The German officers on board the Bremen, off Newport News, entertained delightfully at tea aboard ship Sunday afternoon. Among those from the post who attended the function were Col. and Mrs. James B. Mitchell and Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Jenkins. Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Capt. Frank E. Hopkins, was hostess at a card party given at the club on Saturday evening, in honor of Mrs. Nelson. Mrs. Hopkins's guests were Mrs. Cornélis DeW .Willcox, Mrs. Stahl, of the Navy; Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Kimberley, Mrs. Apple and Mrs. Nelson. Miss Biddle, of Detroit, sister of Mrs. Barrette, will go to Washington for the two coming weeks, when she will return to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John D. Barrette. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Clifton C. Carter was hostess at a charming bridge party; there were eight tables, and prizes were awarded to Miss Sullivan, Miss Katherine Kline, Mrs. Albert C. Jenkins, Mrs. Downing, Mrs. John R. Rogers, Mrs. I. N. Lewis, and Mrs. George M. Apple. Capt. I. N. Lewis spent several days of last week in Washington.

On Tuesday evening Admiral and Mrs. Harrington entertained at dinner at their residence in the navy yard, in honor of four of the officers of the German ship Bremen. Covers were laid for ten, and those present, in addition to the officers, were: Misses Helen and Ethel Harrington, Miss Todd, of New York, and Miss Virginia Willits. Paymr. Ellsworth Van Patten, U.S.N., left on Monday, en route to the Philippines. Mrs. Wood, wife of Lieut. Duncan Wood, U.S.N., has returned to Portsmouth from a visit to Annapolis, Md. Miss Molly Milligan, daughter of Rear Admiral Milligan, retired, has returned to Norfolk from a visit to Annapolis and Baltimore. Mrs. F. L. Sandoz and son have gone to Philadelphia to be the guests of Mrs. George Huhn.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., May 17, 1906.

Beginning June 1, the 10th Artillery band, stationed at Fort Banks, will play each Thursday at some one of the harbor posts in the following order: Forts Warren, Strong, Revere and Andrews. This is an innovation and meets with popular favor.

Major and Mrs. Edward Burr, of Washington, are coming to Boston shortly to reside, Major Burr, C.E., U.S.A., having been assigned here to succeed Col. William S. Stanton. His office quarters will be in Barrister hall, Pemberton square. Major and Mrs. Burr were guests of honor at a large reception in Washington recently, tendered by the officers and wives at the Officers' Club. Captain Smith, Lieutenants Mitchell, Moore and Brooke received with Major Burr.

There is rejoicing over the removal of the naval magazine from Chelsea made possible through the efforts of Congressman Roberts, who won a signal victory in the House. There is now an appropriation of $200,000 to begin work on the new magazine to be located at Weymouth, Fore River, the scene of much ship building and launching. It has been felt for some time that the naval hospital at Chelsea greatly needed the room occupied by the magazine.

Col. William Oakes, commanding the 5th Infantry, M.V.M., has returned from Canada, where he made satisfactory arrangements for the visit of the regiment following encampment week at Framingham. To-night they give an entertainment at their armory in aid of the expense fund. Chaplain MacQueen, the globe trotter, is to talk on the Russia-Japan war.

Chaplain Curtis Hoyt Dickins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dickins are at Portsmouth, N.H., for a visit.

The Old Guard of Massachusetts is to present to the New England Rifle Association a handsome trophy for the July competitions. It is to be a banner of blue silk suitably inscribed with gold buillion fringe and suspended from a mahogany cross bar, surmounted with a solid brass battleaxe. This will be the property of the organization whose team wins it.

The cruiser Georgia goes to Rockland from Boston the 23d. The St. Louis attracted much attention also, as she came in from her trial trip.

M. H. B.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 15, 1906.

The Reading Club met on Thursday afternoon and enjoyed an original story by Mrs. Martin. The Card Club met at Miss Mitchell's on Friday afternoon.

The baseball game with Fordham on Saturday resulted in a victory for West Point by a score of 8 to 5. The West Point nine were: Rockwell, l.f.; Pritchett, s.s.; Groninger, 3b; Hanson, r.f.; Wagner, 2b.; Beavers, p.; Bonesteel, c.f.; Meyer, 1b.; Montford, c.

On Saturday evening an entertainment was given in Memorial Hall by Mrs. G. M. Judd, of New York. Selections were recited from "The Mill on the Floss," "Les Miserables," and Miss Wilkins. The humorous and the tragic were equally well depicted and the audience was enthusiastic in its applause. Rev. W. B. Pettus, secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, who is on his way to China to engage in missionary work, preached on Sunday.

The next outing for the cadets will be the trip to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds by the members of the first class, under the charge of Captain O'Hern, Ord. Dept., which will be made on May 19.

The graduation ball will occur June 11 and graduation June 12. There will be cadet hops on the evenings of June 2 and 9.

The following is a list of the members of the Board of Visitors: Appointed by the President: Gen. Horace Porter, New York; (Mr. Arthur W. Foster, San Rafael, Cal., owing to his duties in San Francisco, will be unable to serve); Prof. A. A. Persons, University of Alabama; Col. Ben. S. Johnson, Little Rock, Ark.; Hon. Urban A. Woodbury, Burlington, Vt.; Col. Charles F. Homer, Yonkers, N.Y. Appointed by the Senate: Hon. James A. Hemenway, Indiana; Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, Kentucky. By the House of Representatives: Hon. Elias A. Holliday, Indiana; Hon. Samuel W. Smith, Michigan; Hon. A. A. Wiley, Alabama.

The following have been appointed members of the medical board for the physical examination of graduates and candidates: Lieut. Col. H. O. Perley, Majors J. D. Glennan, and P. E. Straub.

Major and Mrs. Kell, Washington, and Mrs. J. M. Schofield have been among guests recently registered at the hotel.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 13, 1906.

The military review in honor of the visiting bankers and the Knights of Columbus took place Wednesday afternoon. It was in charge of Major Niles and Major Clarke. Col. George LeR. Brown was the reviewing officer.

Major A. P. Blocksom, I.G., arrived May 9, and while in the garrison was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey. Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence O. Mathews, of Fort Snelling, are the guests of Mrs. Mathews's mother, Mrs. N. G. Edwards. The "Little Card Club" was delightfully entertained last Wednesday by Miss Burbank. The first prize was won by Miss Frances Holdt, the consolation by Mrs. Hay. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker are visiting friends at Fort Sam Houston.

Major and Mrs. Henry D. Snyder entertained Gen. and Mrs. William S. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas McCaskey, Lieut. J. S. McCleery, Mrs. W. L. Finley, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Lieut. and Mrs. Little, Dr. and Mrs. Yetts, Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell and Chaplain and Mrs. Dickson with a Mexican supper last evening. The appointments and floral decorations of the table were artistic and pretty, and carried out the Mexican scheme. Dainty little Mexican souvenirs were given the guests.

Mrs. Finley left for Fort Reno, where she will be the guest of Major and Mrs. Taylor for several weeks. Lieut. J. S. McCleery, former aide to General McCaskey, left to join his regiment at San Francisco. After the terrible disaster which took place in San Francisco he asked to be relieved as aide-de-camp. The friends of Miss Sue Rich are glad to learn she reached her home, Boston, safely. Mrs. Campbell, wife of Major Campbell, and their daughter, Mrs. Nixon, were guests in the city for a few days. Mrs. Nixon left Friday to join her husband, Capt. Courtland Nixon, in San Francisco. During the San Francisco earthquake they suffered many losses.

The Fort Sam Houston Card Club met Saturday evening and was enjoyed by all participants, being entertained in a charming manner by their hostess, Mrs. Perkins. The Friday night hops are now given at Muth's Garden, being well attended by the officers and ladies and their town guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett have as their guest Mr. Bartlett, Lieutenant Bartlett's father.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 15, 1906.

Miss Wessels entertained the young ladies of the post at the gymnasium Saturday afternoon with a "dove" bowling party. Appetizing refreshments were afterwards served at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav. Mrs. James J. Burroughs gave a luncheon to the ladies of the post Friday afternoon, which was followed by an enjoyable euchre.

Dame rumor does say that a prominent first lieutenant of the 12th will soon lead to the altar one of the fair young ladies of Johnstown, Tenn.

Mrs. Clarence A. Stott entertained the younger people of the post Tuesday evening with a bowling party, which was supplemented by acceptable refreshments. Wednesday afternoon, May 9, a charming "at home" was given by Mrs. H. J. Goldman in honor of her two guests, Miss Lewis and Miss Green.

It begins to look as though the efforts which have been made for some time past, both by the people of the post and vicinity and Chattanooga friends, towards the erection at Fort Oglethorpe of a suitable chapel would soon bear fruit. A bill was introduced a few days ago by Congressman John A. Moon in the House of Representatives, asking for an appropriation of $10,000 for this commendable object. It is to be sincerely hoped for the good of the garrison and the morals of the surrounding country, that the Secretary of War will say a strong "Amen" to this measure.

Major and Mrs. James W. Dawes were recently the guests of Major and Mrs. H. G. Sickel, 12th Cav.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., May 16, 1906.

Mrs. Holabird, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, wife of Captain Cruikshank, the post commissary, returned on Sunday to her home in Evanston, Ill. Capt. F. C. Mauldin, commanding the torpedo planter, Gen. Henry Knox, was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cruikshank, last Thursday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln entertained at bridge last Thursday evening Mrs. F. R. Kenney and Lieut. C. F. Morse, asst. surg. On last Friday afternoon an informal tea was given by Mrs. Cruikshank to the ladies of the post, in honor of Mrs. Holabird. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., were the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson last Friday evening.

Lieut. Harrie F. Reed was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cruikshank, Friday evening. On that evening Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, entertained at bridge. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Cruikshank, Mrs. Holabird, Lieut. Harrie F. Reed and Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown. Mrs. William F. Morrison, wife of Lieutenant Morrison, and Miss Florence Taylor, were the guests at luncheon, of Lieut. and Mrs. Kent Nelson, of Fort McHenry, on Saturday. Major Greble, who has been making his annual inspection, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cruikshank during his stay. Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Morrison entertained Mrs. F. R. Kenney at dinner on Monday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, at dinner, Wednesday evening.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., May 17, 1906.

Among visitors during the week have been Chaplain E. S. Travers, of the U.S. Military Academy, and the Rev. C. M. Niles, D.D., and son, of Columbia, S.C., at Chaplain Smith's, and Mrs. Shirley, at the Misses Pullman's. Lieutenant Truesdell left on May 15 for Fort Leavenworth with twenty-five general prisoners. Letters received from Lieutenant Halpin report that he has left the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and proceeded to Fort Leavenworth for examination for retirement.

The baseball game which was to have been played on May 16 between the officers of the fleet now in port and the officers of Governors Island has been postponed on account of a reception on board the Charleston on that date. A game is scheduled for Monday between the post team and sailors of the Kearsarge.

Chaplain and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner on Wednesday night Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, and Lieutenant Budd. General Grant reviewed the 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on Tuesday.

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As a result of a recommendation made recently to the War Department by Major E. H. Plummer, of the 3d Infantry, that existing orders be so modified as to include with discretionary punishments of enlisted men, by courts-martial, depositing of pay with Army paymasters, the War Department has rendered a very important and interesting decision. In this decision, the Department says: "No change of orders could accomplish this result. Sec. 1305, R.S., in providing for a soldier's deposits, virtually furnishes him with a savings bank paying good interest. The use of this system of saving is entirely voluntary with the soldier, and is coupled with the condition that the principal deposited and the resulting interest should not be paid until the discharge of the soldier. To require the soldier to make a deposit would be to retain a portion of his pay until the date of his discharge. Congress, by the Act of March 16, 1896, provided that thereafter no pay shall be retained. Under present law and practice courts-martial may sentence a soldier for forfeiture or stoppage of pay, the latter, however, for the purpose of reimbursing the United States or one of its agencies only. The retention of pay by sentence provided for in G.O. 63, A.G.O., 1889, became illegal by the Act of 1896, and to revive the practice of changing the form of retention to a deposit with a paymaster would be equally illegal. Where a soldier would be benefited by depositing his money rather than spending it in dissipation, moral suasion on the part of his company commander, coupled with an explanation of what the dissipation will lead to, might result advantageously, but it would be unlawful for coercion to be exercised, and any sentence by which the soldier is required to make a deposit would have to be set aside."

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The War Department had under consideration this week the question of the exercise of clemency in the case of Lieut. Col. C. A. Booth, 7th Inf., who is still suffering from sentence of court-martial reducing him in rank. The point of law presented in Colonel Booth's case has already been passed upon by the Attorney General upon two occasions, in both of which it was held that such a sentence as that imposed, being a continuing one, was subject to the operation of the pardoning power, so long as any of it remained unexecuted; and that the effect of a complete exercise of the pardoning power would be to restore the officer to his former rank according to the date of his commission, the officer losing, of course, such opportunities for promotion as might be in the meantime, have occurred. The J.A. General after citing several precedents gives his opinion that there is no legal objection to a further exercise of the pardoning power in this case. The propriety of an exercise of clemency is a question of fact upon which no opinion is given. Such action would depend upon the recommendations of Colonel Booth's superiors, whose representations as to his conduct, and as to the zeal, energy and efficiency with which he performs his duties, will be fully heeded by the Secretary of War. It appears that Colonel Booth's superiors have all urgently recommended that additional clemency be shown him.

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SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

THE ELIMINATION BILL.

Since the edifying and conclusive discussion of promotion by selection by officers of the Army in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL no subject has aroused such general interest among members of the Service as now centers in the bill H.R. 13377, "to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States." This measure, which has since become known as "the Elimination Bill," was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of February 3, page 626, and is one of eleven bills relating to Army interests prepared by the General Staff and transmitted to the military committees of both branches of Congress by the Secretary of War on January 29, with a communication urgently recommending their enactment. Speaking of the Elimination Bill, Secretary Taft, in his letter of transmittal, described it as "indispensable to the efficiency of the line of the Army," and added: "The primary object of the bill is to secure what is absolutely indispensable to keep heart in our fighting units, namely, some prospect of promotion. Incidentally in accomplishing this purpose, it adds a second and very important benefit to the Service by eliminating those who in the lapse of years and from any cause have ceased to be fully equal to the work the Government has a right to expect."

The publication of the bill in these columns started an immediate and animated discussion among Army officers whose letters, as printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, showed that there is a decided opposition to the measure, and individual members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs are constantly receiving letters from officers of the Army protesting against the measure. The chief objection urged is that the bill will work serious hardship and grave injustice to many officers by subjecting them to compulsory retirement at ages when they are still qualified for service, thus compelling them to seek employment in civil occupations for which they have had no time to prepare themselves and for which they have no vocation. This view of the case of course contemplates the operation of the bill solely in its bearing on the individual officer and without reference to its effect on the Army as a whole. Yet even from the broader view—namely the effect of the measure upon the Army as an Army—the objections to the bill are decidedly forcible. The bill, as has been shown, will eliminate from the Army many officers while they are still fit for duty merely to provide promotion for others of lesser experience. It is not merely the demonstrably unfit, but those declared to be least fit in certain grades that will be retired, and the least fit might include officers who are admittedly still capable of efficient service. It is asked, therefore, what the Army had to gain or how it is to be improved by a system that will deprive it of officers of large experience and still qualified for service in order to insure a more rapid flow of promotion for those of lesser experience. We have no hesitation in saying that a satisfactory answer to that question has not yet been given. In the military service, as in other professions, the zeal and ambition of youth are forces which make for efficiency, but they are not everything. Experience is an asset of equal if not greater value. In the Army there are many officers who have seen active service who, under the present order of things, will continue to serve for long periods, but who, under the operation of the Elimination Bill, would be compelled to retire while they were still qualified for duty. How the Army is to be made more efficient by depriving it of these experienced officers to insure advancement for junior officers of less experience is yet to be shown.

It is proper and necessary that a measure so important as this should receive the most careful consideration, and for that reason we invite close attention to an exhaustive analysis of the Elimination Bill prepared by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Ord. Dept., and published in this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. In his charts and the text accompanying them General Crozier shows in detail how the bill would affect the various departments and grades of the Service, and sets forth its relation to the retired list and the cost of Army maintenance. It is worth noting that according to General Crozier's tables the Elimination bill alone would retire 88.60 officers every year, while the eliminations by death, dismissal and all other casualties are now only about 88.92 per annum. These facts sufficiently indicate the drastic nature of the proposed enactment.

The purpose of the Elimination Bill, to insure more rapid promotion, weed out the drones and retain none but officers who are zealous and enterprising, is thoroughly commendable, but that is more than we dare venture to say for the bill itself. Its advantages as compared with promotion by selection, pure and simple, are yet to be proved. It would stimulate some officers to increased effort, but it would dishearten others. Retirement by elimination would carry a stigma. There is no assurance that the measure would serve as a bar against favoritism, and the constant menace of enforced

retirement would probably persuade many officers to resign while still in the prime of usefulness and with better chances of gaining a livelihood in civil life than they would have later on. In short, the letter of this bill is flatly at variance with its spirit. Proposed, as we admit it has been, with a sincere desire to improve the efficiency of the Army, we fear its effect would be just the reverse. It would substitute retirement by selection in place of promotion by selection—a distinction with little or no difference so far as the interests of the Army are concerned, both processes being equally subject to the danger of promotion by favoritism, and equally repugnant to the spirit and ideals of the Service.

Happily there is no likelihood of the enactment of this measure or anything like it during the present session of Congress, so that there will be ample time to consider the Elimination Bill in all of its bearings. It is valuable chiefly as showing the inherent difficulties of Army promotion and as illustrating the conditions which must be dealt with in devising a system which shall afford just consideration for the rights of individuals while insuring the welfare of the Service itself. The desire for such a system is universal, but how can it be realized through the Elimination Bill?

One argument made against the bill is that it is not needed, as the present laws give sufficient opportunity for elimination, and all that is required is that they should be enforced without interference from the War Department or others influential at Washington. If, it is argued, the present methods of elimination are rendered ineffective by the intrusion of the personal factor, what guarantee can there be that some new method will not be rendered ineffective in the same way? Frankly speaking, we believe that General Crozier's clear analysis of the pending bill presents a conclusive argument against its enactment. In a word, we maintain that the adoption of the Elimination Bill would be unjust to individuals, costly to the taxpayers and demoralizing to the Army.

THE ARTILLERY.

A bill is pending in both Houses of Congress to increase the Sea Coast Artillery for the reason, primarily, that the expensive gun mounts along our seaboard are far short in their complement of men. But while this point has been pressed by the advocates of the new measure, there comes the pitiful disaster which has befallen the city of the Argonauts, and the question has been asked, "What would the people of the stricken city have done in the absence of relief afforded by the garrison of the Presidio, a garrison of all arms of service, and of the several Artillery posts in the harbor of San Francisco?"

The policy now is to keep near at hand to our large cities troops of all arms, for just such emergencies, but it is particularly suggestive that the Sea Coast Artillery, drilled as they are, as Infantry, as well as Artillery, must be provided in large force in all of our principal harbors, and it needs no refinement of logic to convince even the most incredulous that when such disaster overtakes any of our seaboard cities, as has been the case of late years—in Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and San Francisco—that gun practice may be suspended for weeks and months, and the gun detachments can spring to the rescue in time of peace of the cities they must defend in time of war. Thus, then, is afforded a double chance for the soldier of our seacoast forts to aid our people.

An instance may be cited of the service rendered by the Artillery in Charleston harbor, S.C., in 1832, the period of nullification. It would appear that the soldier in that harbor was practically ostracised by the citizens of Charleston and all social intercourse with the officers of the Army suspended. Red-hot-shot batteries had been fired preliminary to the execution of Andrew Jackson's orders, later rescinded. The alarm bell was rung, and the garrisons of the Charleston forts may be said, veritably, to have heaped coals of fire upon the heads of the people to whom they owed so little. "Were the soldiers requited?" Yes, we reply, and from that hour to the hour of the departure of the little garrison of Fort Sumter the soldiers of the garrisons of Charleston's forts were honored and respected by the citizens of that community. Did General Beauregard think with grateful remembrance, of that dark night, far back in the early thirties, when Charleston's storehouses were all aglow, while he dictated his message to Robert Anderson permitting him to march out of Fort Sumter with the colors flying and drums beating, and to salute his flag with fifty guns?

Will San Francisco ever forget the hour when her bounty and hospitality towards the soldier and the officer of our Army for so many past years, was reciprocated by actions which bespeak the desire of every man in our Services to respond to the call of duty and to lay down his life whenever and wherever this sacrifice is demanded?

The Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, is a highly capable financier whose utterances on monetary questions command universal respect, but if his address to the graduating class at the school of instruction for the Revenue Cutter Service on May 15 is correctly reported in the daily press it is clear that his knowledge as to conditions in the military and naval services is not such as to entitle him to recognition as an authority. In the course of his remarks Mr. Shaw declared that "there is nothing that will take the native capacity out of men so quick as employment in the Army or Navy." He said also that if he wanted to make a preacher out of a man he would send him to West Point, "which," he generously added, "is the best school in the world." "There is one branch of the Government," he continued—"I won't say which—where, if a man has a good idea, they court-martial him. After he has suppressed his ideas for two or three years no more propose themselves and he becomes a figurehead. The Army and Navy have lots of men whose ideas have been suppressed." Mr. Shaw's notion that military or naval service destroys the native capacity of men is refuted in every chapter of the history of the Army and Navy in peace or war, and it is absolutely confounded by the work performed by the two services in San Francisco within the last month. In our whole complex organization of political, social, economic and administrative forces there is not one that could have handled the situation at San Francisco as the Army handled it. It was a non-military situation—an unparalleled emergency requiring bold initiative, resourcefulness, executive skill, resolution and absolute, unquestioning obedience on the part of those who assumed control of a ruined city with 200,000 homeless and penniless inhabitants. Has Mr. Shaw observed any lack of capacity among the troops engaged in the work? Has he heard of any breakdown, any failure, or any miscarriage of the relief work instituted by the Army? If so, he has discovered something that nobody else has. The world has never witnessed in time of peace a calamity of such appalling proportions dealt with so promptly, effectively, humanely and with such masterful administrative skill as that which the United States Army encountered in San Francisco. The record of that one eventful month in the career of the Army flatly refutes all that Mr. Shaw has to say about the suppressive effect of military service upon the individual. It is due to Mr. Shaw to say that he claims to have spoken in a humorous sense and he has given out a corrected statement of what he really said and meant. With all respect, however, we must add that his explanation doesn't explain.

Secretary of War Taft believes that officers of the transportation and supply departments of the Army may learn valuable lessons by watching the methods employed by the managers of the big Barnum and Bailey circus. On May 14 and 15 the big circus was in Washington, giving four performances there, the first one being attended by the Secretary of War and various other members of the Cabinet. So impressed was Secretary Taft by the rapidity of action and adaptability to any conditions shown by the circus people that he asked Mr. Starr, the business manager for Barnum and Bailey, if there would be any objection to having two officers of the Army accompany the Barnum and Bailey circus for a week or two, watching the methods of transportation and subsistence employed by the big show. The permission was readily given by the circus authorities and Secretary Taft called upon Quartermaster General Humphrey and Commissary General Sharpe each to detail an officer from their respective departments, to go with the circus from Washington and to remain with it for a sufficient length of time for them fully to grasp the methods employed in the moving of the big show from point to point and in the feeding of its personnel and menagerie. Major Isaac W. Littell was detailed by the Quartermaster's Department as its representative, and Capt. James A. Logan, jr., was detailed by the Subsistence Department. These two officers on May 15 at a late hour in the night left Washington with the big Barnum and Bailey circus for Baltimore. Captain Logan will remain with the show until it reaches Wheeling, W. Va., or for about ten days, and Major Littell will stay with the performance a week longer or until it reaches some city in Ohio. The two officers have received instructions to live with the circus people, and to observe carefully the methods of transportation and subsistence. It appears that the Barnum and Bailey circus has already adopted the fireless cook stove now being tested by the Subsistence Department of the Army, and is using it with much success. There are over one thousand people in this mammoth circus who have to be given three meals a day, beside the large menagerie consisting of animals taken from all parts of the world, that have to be supplied daily with various kinds of food. When the Barnum and Bailey circus was in Europe a year ago, giving a performance in Berlin, it is understood that Emperor William of Germany was also much impressed with the management of the show and at that time received permission to send a few of his army officers with the show, as this Governmnet is now doing.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., commanding the Pacific Division, in a report which we publish in another column, states that during the entire period since the Army assumed control of affairs in the ruined city of San Francisco, there has been no instance of the killing of persons by Regular troops. This statement, which is based upon a searching examination by Capt. Frank L. Winn, U.S.A., while in no way surprising to those who know the Army as it is, stands in vivid contrast with the wild stories about summary killing by the Regulars, which appeared in the daily press in the first two or three days immediately following the earthquake. The fact appears to be that only three cases of killing have occurred since the disaster. For two of these members of the militia were responsible, and the third and most unjustifiable was by civilians who were unwisely permitted to carry arms. It is only fair to say that the instances of lawlessness in San Francisco during this distressing period have been wonderfully few in number, and that law and order have been resolutely maintained under conditions which offered many temptations to violence and crime. That this has been due almost wholly to the moral influence of the Army is beyond any question whatever. The lawless classes knew what the Army was there for, and they respected it accordingly. The American Regular has never given a finer demonstration of the fact that he is the best peace officer in the world. In another column Major Thomas Wilhelm, U.S.A., on duty with the California Guard, describes their work, and in a long report of his observations during the fire, which we have before us, he says: "The National Guard of all the State has supplied its share of order-compelling force, and all California will applaud Governor Pardee and his Adjutant General for their prompt action in ordering the National Guard to protect San Francisco. All careful observers, apart from the prejudiced, speak and write in the highest praise of the great work done by all the military. The Regular Army from its proximity was prompt in its assistance and noble in its work. Too much praise cannot be given the permanent military establishment for its loyalty and good service so well exemplified in the time of great peril."

The War Department this week held that July 22, 1899, should be considered "in time of war," within the meaning of the amendment to the A.W. 103, and that men deserting from the Army at that time cannot plead in bar to the charge of desertion the statue of limitations, so that a reward cannot be paid for their apprehension under Pars. 119 and 123, A.R. The question arose in connection with the case of Pvt. Harry Delp, Co. M, of the 17th Inf., who enlisted on Dec. 30, 1898, and deserted at San Fernando, P.I., on July 22, 1899. In its decision on this question the War Department says that it is clear that the war with Spain terminated on April 11, 1899, and that after that date the United States was at peace within its territorial limits. In the Philippine Islands, however, it is held that a state of war or insurrection was fully initiated by the battle of Manila on Feb. 4, 1899, and it continued long after the desertion in this case, until the proclamation of the President of July 4, 1902, declaring that insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States was at an end, and that peace had been established in all parts of the Philippine Archipelago.

Mention was made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL recently of the fact that the War Department had under consideration a revision of the order governing the course of instruction at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas. We suggested that the Department might possibly reduce the length of the course at that school from three years to a year and that officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery not permanently stationed at Fort Riley might be detailed to take the course of instruction there in addition to those officers on duty at the post. An officer of the General Staff of the Army was this week sent to Fort Riley with the tentative draft of the revised order with instructions to confer with the commandant of the school and the other officers regarding the proposed change. Nothing will be done looking to the promulgation of the revised order pending the return of this officer and his report to the authorities in the War Department.

The Secretary of War has authorized us to announce to the Army the fact that the policy adopted by him two years ago of not promoting any colonels with Civil War record to be a brigadier general for active service has been abrogated. While no decision has yet been reached by the President or the Secretary of War regarding the officers who will be selected to fill the two vacancies in the grade of brigadier general which will occur in the immediate future, it may be stated that a colonel who served in the Civil War and consequently now has the privilege of retiring on his own application with the rank of brigadier general, has at least an equal chance of being selected to fill one of these vacancies with any other officer in the Service. The authorities are convinced that the policy of eliminating this class of officers which was in force for nearly two years was unwise and in the future it will not be followed.

The War Department decided this week that there is nothing illegal in a summary court sentencing a soldier to hard labor without confinement, but that the doubtful expediency of the practice at many posts should forbid its being generally prescribed. The commanding officer of the Cavalry sub-post at Fort Riley, Kas., requested authority for summary court officers to adjudge sentence of hard labor without confinement, and the matter was thoroughly gone into by the authorities at the War Department. It has been repeatedly held that it is not good policy to impose confinement without hard labor and the practicability of imposing hard labor without confinement is not evident.

The Navy Department refuses to make public the report submitted to the Bureau of Ordnance several weeks ago concerning the accident at Indian Head early in March, when the muzzle of a 12-inch gun was blown off during some powder tests. Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance says that it will not be possible to make the report public, and that all that can be said of the accident is that the gun was injured during some experiments with powder not adapted to it. No further reason for the secrecy surrounding the incident is given.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The President has signed the joint resolution passed by the Senate and House, H.J. Res. 149, extending the thanks of Congress to Gen. Horace Porter. General Porter, in accordance with the request of Congress, transmitted a copy of his address at the ceremonies at Annapolis, Md., in memory of John Paul Jones, and it was published in the Congressional Record of May 15.

The Senate Committee on Claims has reported without amendment S. 5675, for the relief of Major Seymour Howell, U.S.A., retired.

Mr. Taliaferro has submitted to the Senate an amendment proposing to appropriate $94,200 for dredging and filling in and other improvements at the naval station at Key West, Fla., intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Mallory submitted an amendment to the bill proposing to appropriate $100,000 for preliminary work on a graving dock of concrete and granite at the Pensacola Navy Yard, Fla.

Mr. Martin has submitted to the Senate an amendment proposing to appropriate $15,000 for the completion of marine barracks on the Schmoele tract of land at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Va., etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Penrose on May 15 submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, viz: Insert the following: That all officers of the Navy below the grade of rear admiral, with creditable records, including those retired with the relative rank of commodore, who served during the Civil War, and who were honorably retired prior to the passage of the Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, may, in the discretion of the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be advanced on the retired list one grade above the grade or rank now held by them, to take effect from the date of the approval of said act; and that rear admirals retired prior to the passage of said act shall receive the same pay as officers of the Navy of corresponding grade who have been retired under said act: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any officer who has received an advance of grade since his retirement or has been restored to the Navy and placed on the retired list with promotion there on by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress.

The House on May 11 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: $30 to the widow of Capt. Joseph H. Van Derslice, 14th U.S. Inf.; $17 and $2 for minor child to the widow of 1st Lieut. Palmer Tilton, 20th U.S. Inf.; $20 to Hugh R. Rutledge, late assistant surgeon, U.S.A., War with Mexico; and $30 to the widow of Lieut. Comdr. William V. Bronaugh.

The House has passed H.J. Res. 118, accepting the recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and including the same, together with fractional sections in Mount Diablo meridian, California, within the metes and bounds of the Yosemite National Park.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably, with amendment, H.R. 16013, providing medals for certain persons. President William McKinley, on July 1, 1899, promised to recommend to Congress the granting of medals to all officers and enlisted men who by the term of their enlistment would have been entitled to discharge on the ratification of the treaty with Spain, but who performed, willingly, service after that in suppressing the Philippine insurrection. At the beginning of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, the President recommended Congressional action along the lines proposed in this bill.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment S. 3927, to increase the efficiency of the veterinary service of the Army. The Committee on War Claims has reported in like manner H.R. 8896, to cancel charge of $26.26 against Lieut. John W. Ward.

The House Committee on Insular Affairs has reported with amendment H.R. 17293, to authorize the leasing of the Batan Island Military Reservation for coal mining purposes. The committee reported in like manner H.R. 17661, providing that the inhabitants of Porto Rico shall be citizens of the United States.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported H.R. 8539, to fix the grade on the retired list of Col. James W. Powell, U.S. Army, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy has forwarded to Congress an urgent deficiency appropriation of $150,000, submitted by the Brigadier General Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, for clothing, arms, accouterments, camp and garrison equipage, office furniture, fixtures, etc., for the Marine Corps, to replace stores and supplies destroyed by fire at San Francisco. In a report Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, assistant quartermaster, U.S.M.C., in charge of the depot of supplies in San Francisco, states that the building in which the depot was located was completely destroyed by fire, including all of its contents, consisting of articles of enlisted men's clothing, arms and accouterments, camp and garrison equipage, office fixtures, etc. The value of the stores and supplies destroyed was $150,000.

Congress has been informed that the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia have agreed to the proposed acquisition of the Industrial Home School property by the United States for the purpose of completing the Naval Observatory circle, but with the understanding that the transfer of the property must absolutely depend upon the making of an appropriation for the erection elsewhere of the necessary buildings for the Industrial Home School. The agreement is for the transfer to the Observatory of a little less than seven acres of the school's land, for the sum of $74,404, and the purchase of all buildings on this property for $110,000. If it is approved and authorized by Congress it will remove the sole remaining obstacle to the completion of the Observatory circle, provision for which was first made in 1894, with the purpose of guarding the delicate astronomical instruments at the U.S. Naval Observatory against smoke or currents of heated air in their neighborhood and undue vibrations from traffic. It was provided that the circle should be described with a radius of 1,000 feet from the center of the clock room at the Naval Observatory.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry has recommended to the House that a clause be inserted in the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the employment of counsel for prosecution or defense in admiralty proceedings instituted abroad. Mr. Newberry says: "The number of cases of this kind arising in foreign waters is small, and it seems particularly important that neither the United States nor the officers commanding its public vessels should be placed in the attitude of default before foreign courts, or left in a position of helplessness in the matter of enforcing its rights where such vessels have been injured by collision due to the fault or neglect of private vessels in foreign ownership." The matter was brought up by a despatch on April 21 from the Asiatic Station, stating that a civil suit was to be brought against the master of the collier Alexander for $20,000 damages to a junk by a collision at Hong Kong, and asking whether a lawyer should be employed. It was found that the Secretary of the Navy has no authority to employ counsel in such a case.

In reply to an inquiry by the House Committee on Naval Affairs with respect to cutters loaned to military schools, the Navy Department shows that six standard twenty-eight-foot cutters have been loaned to the Culver Military Academy, of Culver, Ind. One twenty-six-foot cutter was loaned to the Michigan Military Academy, of Orchard Lake, Mich. No other cutters have been loaned to military schools. The estimated cost for building a twenty-eight-foot standard cutter, not including sails and other equipment outfit, is $900; the estimated cost for building twenty-six-foot standard cutters is $800.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Naval Appropriation bill was passed by the House at a late hour on Thursday, May 17. Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts, demanded the yeas and nays on the amendment providing that chains, anchors and cordage should be bought in the open market if the same can be obtained at a less cost than the cost to manufacture in Government navy yards. The amendment was defeated. The amendment that any bid for the construction upon the Pacific coast of any of the vessels provided for in the bill shall have a differential of four per cent. in its favor, which shall be considered by the Secretary of the Navy in awarding contracts for the construction of said vessels, was passed.

The session of Thursday was occupied in debate on the provisions of the bill relating to the increase of the Navy. Mr. Burton, of Ohio, made an unavailing attempt to strike out the provision for a battleship of the largest class. The vote on the amendment was, ayes 103, noes 135. Mr. Mudd made another attempt to get an appropriation for a drydock, but was again ruled out on a point of order. The proviso for submarines led to a discussion of the claims of Mr. Holland, the inventor of the original boat, and after much debate the period for competitive tests was extended for his benefit from six months to one year. The question as to whether there was a fair competition for armor plate was discussed at some length. Finally this amendment was accepted by Mr. Foss and adopted.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for armor for vessels herein authorized, except upon contract for such armor when awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest responsible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery.

Mr. Foss, "I understand the gentleman only seeks to get open, free and fair competition?"

Mr. Tawney, "That is all."

Mr. Foss, "I will accept the amendment."

The bill was reported to the House carrying a total of $99,634,215, the only appropriation recommended by the Committee on Naval Affairs omitted by the Committee of the Whole being that of $100,000 to begin the construction of a steel floating drydock.

Most of the week has been occupied in discussing the bill and interesting debates on the subject of naval administration have resulted. Mr. Keifer said: "Our recent naval successes against Spain should not lure us into a feeling of security. Our modern Navy has never fought a real naval engagement. Dewey in Manila Bay, with his long-range guns, easily reached and destroyed the Spanish ships there, he keeping well beyond range of the enemy's shots. He had time to deliberately haul off and cool his guns and make and cool coffee for the men of his fleet before finishing the battle. At Santiago conditions were different, but there was no real naval battle there. Our gallant officers and men did all there was to do and they did it well. They winged, sunk, or ran ashore the flying fleet of Cervera. There was no arraying of ship against ship or fleet against fleet. It is hard to say that a real naval engagement with modern warships, cruisers, torpedoboats, etc., with the improved modern guns, has ever been fought. There was some appearance of it in a small way in the Japanese-Chinese war and in a war between Chili and Peru. There was some fighting of isolated ships at Port Arthur in the Japanese-Russian war, and in the same war, in the Straits of Korea, in Japanese waters, there was fought (May 27, 1905,) a great naval engagement with modern ships and torpedoboat destroyers, which, measured by results in destruction of ships, etc., never had an equal; yet, tested by all that goes to make a sanguinary sea battle, it is much like that of Santiago."

The Navy methods of recruiting were the subject of many sharp comments, the nature of which is indicated by this extract from a speech by Mr. McCall: "It is an undeniable fact that in the neighborhood of these recruiting stations, which in the city of Boston are in the vicinity of a great many saloons, you will see pictures representing the blue water and a beautiful ship and a sailor who looks almost superior to an admiral, pictures which appeal strongly to the imagination of a boy. A boy goes there and does not understand the legal documents, and I submit that the recruiting officers—I know of two or three instances of the sort—do not, as a matter of fact, exercise the care that they should exercise in dealing with young boys. Unless this abuse is reformed by the Navy Department it should be reformed by Congress."

Mr. Keliher said: "I speak for the mothers of the land who lose their boys, rattle-brained young fellows with no conception whatsoever of the seriousness of the crime of perjury. After they have been enlisted they complain to their mothers and the mothers appeal to the Congressmen, but under the ironclad order issued by the President it is impossible to get these boys out without a court-martial. It is to obviate that form of trouble and complaint that this amendment is offered. I reiterate that if it were not for the sensitiveness of the officers in the Navy Department there would not be one syllable offered in opposition to my amendment, which I trust the good sense and sympathy of the House will adopt."

These and similar arguments finally resulted in the adoption of the following amendment to the bill:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the enlistment of minors under twenty-one years of age without the written consent of the parent or guardian.

The following amendment was also adopted:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of shells or projectiles except for shells or projectiles purchased in accordance with the terms and conditions of proposals submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to all of the manufacturers of shells and projectiles and upon bids received in accordance with the terms and requirements of such proposals. All shells and projectiles shall conform to the standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

This was inserted after the appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores and also after that for reserve powder and shell.

An amendment making an appropriation of $160,000 for a brass and iron foundry at the Washington Navy Yard was rejected after debate. Mr. Rixey, who offered it, said: "If it does not get this new foundry, then these big guns will have to be finished by outside parties, and there are only two, the Bethlehem or the Midvale Company, which bid identically the same amount. Up to about two years ago they finished all the guns, big and little, at the factory. Now they are unable to do so, and some of them have to be finished by the parties who furnish the forgings—the Bethlehem and Midvale companies—and they are trying to force the Government out of the business by offering to furnish the finished gun for less than they furnish the forgings."

The appropriation for a steel floating drydock, to cost $1,200,000, was stricken out on a point of order as new legislation. In deciding the point after debate, the chairman said: "The logical inference from the precedents is that the Navy proper, consisting of the war fleet, officers and seamen, with necessary equipment and supplies, is a public work or object already in progress within the meaning of the rule, and appropriations therefor are in order in appropriation bills without previous authority of law, while the administrative branches and the construction and repair establishment of the Navy Department, including, among other things, naval stations, navy yards, hospitals, magazines, and stationary drydocks, do not ipso facto constitute a public work or object in progress, and appropriations therefor must be previously authorized by law. A floating drydock can not convoy a naval squadron on the high seas after the fashion of a collier. It can only be taken from place to place where the sea is calm or it can be securely moored for the purpose of repairing vessels. It is not an essential part of the equipment of the Navy, but clearly belongs to the administrative service of the Navy Department. The point of order is, consequently, sustained."

During the debate in the House on the subject of throwing the manufacture of chains and cables for the Navy open to private competition, an interesting speech was made by Hon. Geo. A. Loud, of Michigan, who, as he said, was eight years ago attached for a brief period to the U.S. Navy and who has in his business shared in the ownership of twenty or thirty vessels. Mr. Loud asserted that, as the result of his inquiries, he had ascertained that the cost of chains and cables at the Government factory was three times the market price of private-made chains of the very highest quality. To prove this proposition, Mr. Loud presented a great mass of facts and figures. The basis of his comparison was cast anchors and those manufactured by the Government forged anchors but he declared "that the Minnesota, which is the largest ship upon the Pacific, is furnished with cast anchors, and these anchors cost $3.65 a hundred. Mr. Loud said: "I went through the chain and anchor factory in the Boston Navy Yard and I never saw men wasting their time as I saw them in that factory, and that was what drew my attention to that matter. I wanted to see the figures that resulted from it, and so in the next year, 1904, I found they gave some figures which gave the pound product and the cost of manufacture. I simply divided the amount and I found the cost of the output of anchor and chain shops costing 14 2-3 cents per pound, on an average—double what it should be—and that indicated what I had seen myself, that the labor was being wasted in that factory."

Mr. Fitzgerald: "I would say to the gentleman that the Department of Commerce and Labor made the very same kind of a test between the Newport News Shipbuilding Company and the navy yard at New York, and they report that the output of the men in the navy yard per man per hour was 25.48 per cent. more than the output in the Newport News yard."

Mr. Loud: "Figures sometimes lie. I would say to the gentleman that I have had for several years as many as 1,500 laboring men under me, and I yield to no one my judgment as to personally determining or estimating whether a laborer or body of laborers are doing reasonable or effective work or not."

Mr. Olmsted: "I will ask the gentleman if, in the estimate of 14 cents as the cost of chains to the Government in the Government yards, he has included anything for interest on the plant and for depreciation of the plant?"

Mr. Loud: "I have not, or for renewals of the machinery and taxes and insurance, profits, and other things which go into every business institution."

Mr. Olmsted: "If they were added, it would make the cost still greater?"

Mr. Loud: "Certainly, by that amount. (Loud applause.) My only motive in taking up the subject is to call to your attention this illustration of extravagant and needless expenditure of a large sum of money yearly, thereby diverting and wasting a portion of the large and generous appropriation by Congress of about $100,000,000 annually, which should be used in the economical upbuilding and maintenance of a grand navy, which I hope shall be second to that of no other nation in the world, save England."

Speaking on the same subject, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, said: "Admiral Manney has been heard here repeatedly, and he has given his views about chains. He belongs to the Navy; he is on the retired list, and he would not under any circumstance permit a ship to be built outside of a navy yard if he could help it. He would not permit anything to be done outside of a navy yard if he could help it. There is no doubt about that. I do not impugn his motives; but he is an old gentleman, with prejudices in favor of the arm of the Government that he has been such an ornament to during his long life. I say to-day that the skill of the best workmen in the world has been brought to bear in the construction of the chains that are used at New London, and which were furnished there for the two great ships that were sent out to the Pacific Ocean.

"It is left to the Congress of the United States to right these errors of administration. The officers of our Navy are men of very high character as naval officers, but I have never believed, and I do not now, and I say it with all respect for those gentlemen, that the school of the Navy necessarily fits an officer for the business administration of the construction department of the Navy. There is too much of routine, too much of antiquity, too much of respect for precedent, and the Navy Department of this Government that is expending on an average a hundred million dollars a year, ought to be administered by the highest type of business capacity—such men as handle the great steel manufactories; such men as handle the great railroad industries. How that can be brought about I do not know, but here is an opportunity, without any disparagement of the officers of the Navy, to introduce one reform into the administration."

Continuing the consideration of the Naval bill on

Thursday, the House struck out on a point of order the authorization for the contracting by the Secretary for the expenditure of $2,000,000 on the naval training station on the Great Lakes. The following amendment was added at the end of the paragraph: "And provided, further, That the Secretary of the Navy shall pay a fair and reasonable price for the plans herein provided for, in no event to exceed three and one-half per cent. of the cost of the improvement, and thereafter no money shall be expended or obligation incurred for architects, except that the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to employ in his discretion a consulting architect at a compensation not to exceed $5,000 per annum." The appropriation for the naval training station on the Great Lakes was amended so as to limit it to buildings, striking out the words "and for other necessary improvements."

The appropriation for the Norfolk hospital was amended so as to limit the cost of the new works to $200,000.

The following was added to the bill: "No person shall be admitted for instruction at the Naval Academy at Annapolis from any foreign country except upon authority of law hereafter enacted."

Mr. Tawney made an unsuccessful attempt to limit the expenditures for repairs by the Bureau of Construction and Engineering on all vessels to ten per cent. of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same class for each. Mr. Tawney said: "If it was important in the past to adopt a policy that would control the reconstruction of the Navy when naval vessels were constructed entirely of wood, how much greater is the necessity for this policy now when we are constructing steel vessels costing four and five million dollars. If in the judgment of Congress it was necessary to limit the amount to be expended in the repair of wooden ships, how much greater is the necessity for some limitation in the expenditure for this purpose when the cost of our present ships is ten times greater than the cost of wooden ships. Why, Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of the Navy is to-day spending in his discretion more out of these two appropriations, and without any accounting whatever to Congress, than Congress appropriated for the original construction of vessels in the Forty-seventh Congress."

CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Now that the Navy Department has postponed the opening of bids for the construction of the 16,000-ton battleships South Carolina and Michigan, from June 2 to June 23, it is interesting to note the chief characteristics of those vessels as specified in an official circular issued by the Secretary of the Navy on April 21. The general dimensions and features of each of these ships are described as follows: Length on load water line, 450 feet; breadth, extreme, at load water line, 80 feet 2 5-8 inches; displacement on trial, not more than 16,000 tons; mean draft to bottom of keel at trial displacement not to exceed 24 feet 6 inches; total coal bunker capacity, about 2,200 tons; coal carried on trial, 900 tons; feed water carried on trial, 66 tons.

The armament of the projected vessels will be the most powerful provided for ships of the same tonnage, being as follows for each: Main battery, eight twelve-inch breech-loading rifles, two submerged torpedo tubes; secondary battery, twenty-two three-inch (fourteen-pounder) rapid-fire guns, two three-pounder semiautomatic guns, eight one-pounder semiautomatic guns, two three-inch field pieces, four machine guns, caliber .30.

The twelve-inch guns will be mounted in pairs, in four electrically controlled, balanced, elliptical turrets, on the center line, two forward and two aft, each with an arc of fire of about 270 degrees. A secondary battery of three-inch, three-pounder and minor caliber guns enumerated above, will be installed on suitable foundations in commanding positions with large unobstructed arcs of fire and provided with blast plates. Two torpedo tubes and accessories will be installed in submerged torpedo room forward.

The hulls of these vessels will be protected by a water-line belt of armor eight feet wide, ranging in thickness from ten inches at the top to eight inches at the bottom in some sections, from twelve inches at the top to ten inches at the bottom in others, and from eleven inches at the top to nine inches at the bottom in another section. The casemate armor will be eight inches thick at the top and ten inches at the bottom. Triangular athwartship armor eleven inches thick will be fitted between the slope of the protective deck and the extension of the flat protective deck, and an athwartship armored bulkhead ten inches thick will extend entirely across the ship. An athwartship casemate armored bulkhead eight inches thick will be fitted between the shell-plating and barbettes and between the berth deck and the main deck. Four barbettes will be fitted. The forward barbette, extending from the protective deck to about four feet above the protective deck, will be ten inches thick on the forward side and eight inches thick abaft the transverse armored bulkhead and ten inches thick above the main deck. The "after-forward" barbette, extending from the protective deck to about twelve feet above the upper deck will be eight inches thick all around and ten inches thick above the main deck. The "forward-after" barbette, extending from the protective will be substantially the same as the "after-forward," and the after the same as the forward. The conning tower will be twelve inches thick with a door six inches thick. An armored tube thirty-six inches in diameter will extend from the base of the conning tower to the protective deck and will be nine inches thick above the casemate tower and six inches thick when behind casemate armor. Teak backing will be fitted behind all side and turret armor; other armor will be fitted without backing. Twelve-inch turrets will be armored, with a twelve-inch front plate, the rear and side plates to be eight inches thick, top plate two and one-half thick.

The magazines and shell-rooms will be so arranged that about one-half the total supply of ammunition will be carried at each end of the ship. The number of hoists will be as follows: Twelve hoists for three-inch, three-pounder, and one-pounder combined, and sufficient whip hoists. The handling rooms will be isolated from the turrets. For transporting twelve-inch and three-inch ammunition, torpedoes, and war heads, trolleys and tracks will be fitted in the magazines, handling rooms, passages, and shell-rooms.

The engines of these ships will be of the vertical, twin-screw, four-cylinder, triple-expansion type, of a combined indicated horsepower of 16,500, and arranged for outboard turning propellers when going ahead. Each engine will be located in a separate water-tight compartment. There will be twelve water tube boilers, fitted with superheaters, placed in three water-tight compartments. The type of boiler will be as approved by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. All parts of the boilers subject to pressure will be of wrought steel. There will be no screw joints in contact with the fire. No malleable or cast iron or cast steel will be used for pressure parts of the boilers. Generating tubes will be straight and not less than two inches in diameter. The coal bunkers will have a maximum capacity of about 2,200 tons.

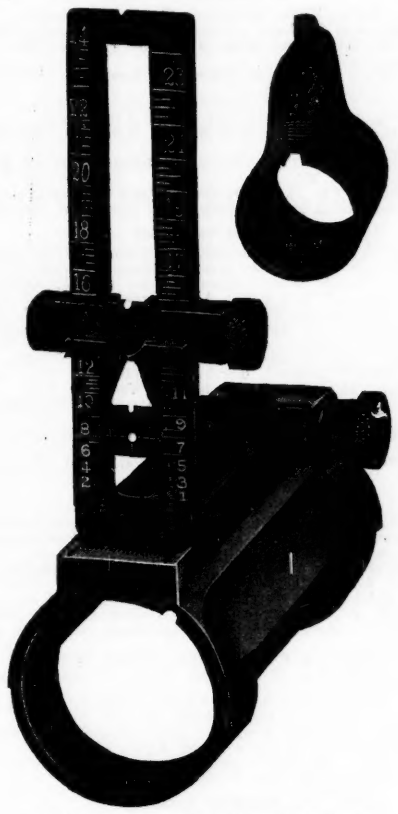
All main compartments of the ship below the gun deck, except the coal bunkers, will be provided with forced ventilation, there being not less than seventeen blowers, with a combined capacity of not less than 100,000 cubic feet per minute. All blowers will be electrically operated. The arrangement of quarters provides ample accommodations for the following complement, viz.: A commanding officer, eighteen wardroom officers, eighteen junior officers, fourteen warrant officers, not less than 818 men, including 60 marines.

The total weights to be carried on the trial of the ship is 4,047 tons. The electrical equipment is more extensive than has ever been installed on vessels of the same type.

NEW SPRINGFIELD SIGHTS.

The following is an illustration of the new front and rear sights adopted for the new Springfield rifle, upon the recommendation of the board of which Lieut. Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., was president. We are indebted to Shooting and Fishing, of 150 Nassau street, New York city, for the cuts and description.

The combination of peep and open rear sight provides a sight which will be used at all ranges with the leaf vertical, and permits use of a peep sight for ranges from 100 to 2,000 yards, inclusive, and for an open sight in the drift slide above the peep for all ranges from 100 to 2,100 yards, inclusive; for other ranges up to 2,400 yards



THE NEW GOVERNMENT RIFLE SIGHTS.

an open sight is provided by a notch on the top of the drift slide and for a range of 2,500 yards by a notch on the upper cross-arm of the leaf. With the leaf turned down upon the movable base, the open notch on the face (or cap) of the slide corresponds, for any position of the slide along the leaf up to 2,200 yards, to a range of 400 yards, and would, therefore, be suitable for battle conditions at the shorter ranges without any adjustment. The sight also affords automatic correction for drift with the leaf raised and a correction for 400 yards with the leaf down, and a wind gauge in which the actual correction is constant for all adjustments of the sight with the leaf raised. The sight is also so constructed that the leaf can be folded back horizontally upon the receiver.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6104, Mr. Warren.—To create the office of captain in the Philippine Scouts. That the office of captain in the Philippine Scouts is hereby created as a grade of rank in the military establishment; such captains shall be selected from officers of the grade of first lieutenant in said Scouts, and shall be given provisional appointments for periods of four years each, and no such appointments shall be continued for a second or subsequent period unless the officers' conduct shall have been satisfactory in every respect: Provided, That the number of officers provisionally appointed under the terms of this act shall not at any time exceed the number of companies of said native troops which may be formed by the President from time to time for service in the Philippine Islands.

S. 6109, Mr. Hale.—Authorizing the President to reappoint such of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy recently dismissed for hazing as, in his judgment, may be so reappointed without prejudice to the interests of the naval service: Provided, That each midshipman so reappointed shall be assigned to the class next below that of which he was a member when dismissed, and shall take rank therein according to the multiple formerly earned by him while a member of the class which he shall enter under such reappointment: And provided further, That midshipmen so reappointed shall be treated as additional to the number of midshipmen now authorized by law.

S. 6130, Mr. Penrose.—That all officers of the Navy below the grade of rear admiral, with creditable records, including those retired with the relative rank of commodore, who served during the Civil War and who were honorably retired prior to the passage of the Navy Personnel act of March 3, 1899, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be advanced on the retired list one grade above the grade or rank now held by them, to take effect from the date of the approval of said act; and that rear admirals retired prior to the passage of said act shall receive the same pay as officers of the Navy of corresponding grade who have been retired under said act: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any officer who has received an advance of grade since his retirement or has been restored to the Navy and placed on the retired list with promotion thereon by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress.

S. 6150, Mr. Frye.—To authorize the appointment of Joshua L. Chamberlain, late a brigadier and brevet major general of Volunteers, to be a brigadier general in the Army on the retired list.

H.R. 19168, Mr. Dickson.—Authorizing the President to confer rank upon Major Joseph W. Wham, U.S.A., retired.

H.R. 19302, Mr. Townsend.—For the relief of Major Seymour Howell.

H.R. 19310, Mr. Lester.—To provide for the erection of monuments, respectively, to Gens. Daniel Stewart, and James Screven, two distinguished officers of the American Army.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

While no program has been formulated, the question of reorganization of the Atlantic Fleet is being discussed in the Navy Department. There will probably be added to the present fleet next fall one division of battleships, consisting, in all probability, of the battleships Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia and Louisiana. All of these vessels, it is expected, will be ready for fleet service next fall, or at least in time to join the fleet on its way south, about the first of next year, to engage in the winter maneuvers. The New Jersey will also be ready for active service and will doubtless take the place of some vessel which will then be in need of extensive repairs, just as the Indiana has replaced the Massachusetts.

A solemn military mass in honor of the nation's dead will be celebrated on Memorial Sunday, May 27, on the campus, close to the marine barracks in the navy yard in Brooklyn, N.Y. The Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, U.S.N., and chaplain-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans, will celebrate the high mass. He will be assisted by several priests of Brooklyn.

Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Jones, U.S.N., commanding the gunboat Scorpion, which was sent to Guadeloupe May 10 because of election disturbances, reported his arrival May 12. He says that every thing is quiet in Guadeloupe.

Secretary Bonaparte who has been ill at his home in Baltimore for several weeks is slowly improving and will probably be back at his office early next week.

The court of inquiry appointed by the Acting Secretary of the Navy to investigate the grounding of the Rhode Island on York Spit two weeks ago convened at Norfolk on Monday, May 14.

The gunboat Marietta was placed in commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., May 14, and the auxiliary cruiser Dixie will be put in commission at the same yard on June 1.

The battleship Iowa, which sailed from New York, May 13, arrived at Norfolk, May 14. By 2:30 o'clock she was in her berth. Her time down the coast is regarded as being exceptionally good. The Iowa will undergo extensive repairs.

A despatch from Rockland, Me., May 16, states that the new protected cruiser St. Louis made a splendid showing that day on her standardization trial over the Rockland course. Her fastest corrected mile was made at the rate of 22.34 knots an hour, for which the number of propeller revolutions necessary was 152.63 a minute. The mean of the highest five runs were made at the rate of 22.123 knots an hour, with 150.65 revolutions a minute.

The new battleship Georgia arrived at Boston, May 13, it being her initial trip from the builders' yard in Bath, Me. The Georgia will put in drydock at the Charlestown Navy Yard to be scraped and painted in readiness for her official trial trip, which will take place on May 23 over the Rockland course.

The safe arrival of the big dry-dock Dewey at Suez is a great relief to the U.S. Navy Department, but its transit through the Suez Canal will involve a big bill. Four tugs were utilized and the trip required three pilots, besides a special engineering staff. Mooring the enormous structure at intervals to allow of the passage of shipping was a task of great difficulty. At the fourth kilometer station M. Schmidt, the principal agent of the canal, had to be summoned urgently from Port Said. The navigation from Ismailia onward was the most arduous part of the transit, owing to the numerous curves.

The following shows the degree of completion, on May 1, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Virginia, 90.9; Nebraska, 92.65; Georgia, 96.58; New Jersey, 99.5; Connecticut, 97.41; Louisiana, 98.98; Vermont, 83.8; Kansas, 78.5; Minnesota, 88.28; Mississippi, 54.88; Idaho, 53.52; New Hampshire, 42.5. Armored cruisers—California, 92.8; South Dakota, 90.4; Tennessee, 97.51; Washington, 97.3; North Carolina, 42.73; Montana, 38.24. Protected cruisers—St. Louis, 95.66; Milwaukee, 94.3. Training ships—Cumberland, 95; Intrepid, 97.5. Scout cruisers—Chester, 29.44; Birmingham, 31.3; Salem, 32.2. Submarine torpedo-boats—No. 9, 68.2; No. 10, 53.5; No. 11, 60.5; No. 12, 53.8.

The Navy Department has authorized repairs on the battleship Massachusetts to the extent of about $200,000, at the New York Navy Yard. The work will take between a year and a half and two years.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department directing the torpedoboat destroyer Winslow to be docked at Norfolk to ascertain the extent of the injuries sustained by the vessel when she was run aground in February. The grounding resulted in the court-martial of Lieutenant Schofield, commanding officer at the time. It was this case that caused Acting Secretary Newberry to write a stinging letter of reprimand to Lieutenant Schofield and to the officers of the court.

The Navy Department will soon take action in the matter of the collision between the submarine Porpoise and the tender Nina at Newport, R.I., two or three weeks ago. A court-martial will not be ordered in the case, but Acting Secretary Newberry will probably censure those who were responsible for carelessness.

The Navy Department has directed the new battleships Virginia and New Jersey to leave port for shaking down cruises at the earliest possible moment. The Virginia is at Norfolk and the New Jersey at Boston.

One of the new auto-torpedoes, a 20-inch turbine, was lost by the Vesuvius in Newport Harbor on May 14, and a diligent search has been made for the missing torpedo ever since. The torpedo is worth $3,000, and was fired in practice near Coddingham Cove.

So far seventy young men have been designated to take the examination to be assistant paymasters of the Navy on June 11. Two others were designated, but they withdrew later. It is likely there will be still more designations, as the Department intends to hold the matter open until June 1. Applications are continuing to come in. There are thirteen vacancies to be filled.

The Navy Department is still in the market for a ferryboat for use between Newport and the torpedo station at that place. Naval Constr. F. B. Zahm, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, went to Baltimore last week to look over a vessel there, but found that it

was not suitable, and the Department is looking further for a boat which can do ferry service.

The following program for the docking of vessels of the Atlantic Fleet at the New York Navy Yard has been approved by the Navy Department:

	Docking.	Undocking.	D
Maine	June 23	June 29	July 3
Kearsarge ...	May 25	June 2	June 7
Kentucky	June 30	July 7	July 11
Alabama	May 28	June 19	July 2
Indiana	May 24	May 29	June 30
West Virginia	May 31	June 9	June 30
Pennsylvania .	May 7	May 12	June 14
Colorado	May 14	May 25	June 5
Maryland	June 11	June 16	July 14

D—Probable date of departure.

The Navy Department has decided to make use of the collier Abarenda in holding a competitive test of apparatus for coaling at sea between the Thames Iron Works of London and the manufacturers of the Lidgerwood Coaling Gear, an American firm. The test will probably be held next fall. A prize of $2,500 will be given to the successful competitor. If neither apparatus is satisfactory to the Government no prize will be given. The Thames company's apparatus is guaranteed to coal sixty tons an hour, while the Lidgerwood claims forty tons during an equal amount of time. It is not likely that the tests will begin before September.

The gunboat Scorpion has returned to Santo Domingo from Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe, whither she was hastily ordered two weeks ago by the Navy Department, upon a request from the State Department. The reason for the Scorpion's sudden visit was advices from Guadaloupe telling of riots there in connection with certain elections. It now appears that the trouble did not amount to much. The Scorpion had little to do but fire a salute or two and lie in the harbor.

The protected cruiser St. Louis had her standardization trial on May 16 on the Rockland course. According to the reports which have come to Washington the showing made by the vessel, which was built by Neafie and Levy, Philadelphia, was very good. The fastest corrected mile was made at the rate of 22.34 knots an hour, with 152.63 revolutions of the propellors per minute. The mean of the five highest runs was at the rate of 22.123 knots an hour and 150.65 revolutions a minute were required. The contract speed was 22 knots. On May 17 the St. Louis had a four-hour endurance trial.

Police Magistrate Tighe, of Brooklyn, N.Y., on May 14, offered a nineteen-year-old youth named Welch, who was before him on a charge of vagrancy, the alternative of going to the penitentiary or joining the Navy. Welch was given a few days in which to make his choice. If the judge adheres to his decision Welch will have to go to the penitentiary, as it will be impossible for him to enlist in the Navy or the Army. Only men and boys of good character can be enlisted, as we have pointed out frequently, but it would seem to be necessary that all the police judges in the land be furnished with a copy of the law governing enlistments in the Army and Navy.

While there has been no official announcement whatever, it seems that there will be no change in the Bureaus of Supplies and Accounts. It was stated some weeks ago that Paymr. Gen. H. T. B. Harris, retired, the present chief of that bureau would be relieved on July 1, but it is quite possible that there will be no change until some later date. Many officers of the pay corps who have sufficient rank to hold it have been suggested for appointment.

There are eight vacancies in the grade of assistant civil engineer in the Navy at present. An appointment was made to the corps this week when the President issued a commission to Paul J. Bean, of Texas, who was one of the midshipmen mixed up in the Meriwether case. There is great difficulty in filling the vacancies. It had been hoped by those who are interested in the corps that they would be able to fill the vacancies from among midshipmen or graduates of the Academy, possibly at the rate of two men each year, but this does not seem probable, and the next examination of civil candidates for appointment to the corps may be as devoid of results as the three previous examinations held in New York.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. In the North River, New York city.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. In the North River, New York city.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. In the North River, New York city.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. In the North River, New York city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. Arrived May 14 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived May 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Charles W. Forman. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson.) Capt. Conway H. Arnold. In the North River, New York city.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, New York.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. In the North River, New York city.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt Thomas C. McLean. At the navy yard, New York.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford.) Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Arrived May 15 at San Juan, Porto Rico.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunersreuther. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived May 15 at Santo Domingo City.
NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. Arrived May 13 at San Juan, Porto Rico.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived May 13 at San Juan, Porto Rico.
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Sailed May 15 from Guadeloupe for Santo Domingo City.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for boats of this flotilla to Annapolis, Md.

PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. Arrived May 15 at Annapolis, Md.
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived May 12 at Annapolis, Md.
DUPONT, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Has been ordered placed in reserve.
NICHOLSON, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived May 12 at Annapolis, Md.
RODGERS, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Arrived May 12 at Annapolis, Md.
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb, ordered to command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener. Sailed May 15 from Key West for Hampton Roads, Va.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Arrived May 12 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley, master. Arrived May 12 at the naval station, Culebra.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirtcliff, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
UNCAS (tender). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the navy yard, New York.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of squadron is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Arrived May 10 at Sausalito, Cal.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At San Francisco. Arrived May 10 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Sailed May 10 from the navy yard, Mare Island, for cruise.
PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At San Francisco.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander of Philippine Squadron.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train.) Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At Yokohama, Japan.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Cavite, P.I.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At Yokohama, Japan.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived May 10 at Chefoo, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Kiukiang, China.
QUIROS. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Kiukiang, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Canton, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Hong Kong, China.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Hong Kong, China.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Sydney, New South Wales.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Shanghai China.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. Arrived May 13 at Yokohama, Japan.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. Arrived May 13, at Yokohama, Japan.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. Arrived May 13 at Yokohama, Japan.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander.

RAINBOW. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT. Ensign Aubrey K. Shoup. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Henry D. Cooke, jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Arrived May 12 at Hong Kong, China.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. At the navy yard, League Island. Address there. Placed in reserve May 16.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed May 3 from Suez for Cavite, P.I. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed May 3 from Suez for Cavite, P.I. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived May 18 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. Arrived May 14 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Engaged in surveying work on the coast of Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
GLACIER. Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Sailed May 3 from Suez for Cavite, P.I. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines. Send mail in care of P.M., N. Y. city.
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
HIST, G. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii.
LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. Arrived May 13 at Honolulu. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco.
LEBANON (collier and wreck destroyer). George McDonald, master. At Lambert Point, Va.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Placed in commission May 12.
NINA. Chief Btsn. Timothy Sullivan. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. F. Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived May 16 at Gibraltar. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Perry Garst. Arrived May 13 at Newport News, Va. Address there.
SEVERN (sailing ship). Lieut. Comdr. Archibal H. Scales to command. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Ordered in commission June 4 for summer cruise of midshipmen.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. Arrived May 16 at Gibraltar. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. George A. Bicknell. Arrived May 12 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be placed in reserve.
TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived May 16 at Detour, Mich. Address there.
WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine). Act. Gun. Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MANLY. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
McKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
PREBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
STRINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
TALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to No. 16 North Delaware avenue.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. The St. Mary's is now on her summer cruise. She will visit New London, Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira. Send mail in care of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, Delong, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Gwin, Wilkes,

Somers, Tingey, Bailey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien; destroyer Whipple and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Sailed from Sausalito, Cal., May 3, on a scientific expedition to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands, Commander Islands, Petropaulaki and the Kurile Islands. Mail address is Yokohama, Japan, using foreign postage.

FISH HAWK. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At Camden, N.J.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Norfolk, Va.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezinscot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Port Royal, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotoyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, Ohio; Granite State, New York city; Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Keystone State, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Md.; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Oriole, Baltimore, Md.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, Norfolk; Albany, Puget Sound; Arethusa, League Island; Alert, Annapolis, Bennington, Buffalo, Mare Island; Calamianes, Cavite; Castine, Portsmouth, N.H.; Constitution, Boston; Craven and Culgoa, New York; Detroit, Boston; Dixie, League Island; Frolic, at Cavite; General Alava, Cavite; Gloucester, Pensacola; Goldsborough, Puget Sound; Helena, Cavite; Hull, League Island; Isla de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H.; Isla de Luzon, Pensacola; Katahdin, League Island; Leyte, Cavite; Machias, Pensacola; Manila, Mare Island; Mariveles, Cavite; Massachusetts, New York; Miantonomah, League Island; Mindoro, Cavite; Monterey, Cavite; Montgomery, League Island; Nanshan, Cavite; New Orleans, Mare Island; New York, Boston; Nipsic, Puget Sound; Olympia, Norfolk; Oregon, Puget Sound, Panay, Cavite; Panther, League Island; Petrel, Mare Island; Plunger, New York; Pompey, Cavite; Prairie, Boston; Ranger, Cavite; Relief, Mare Island; Samar, Cavite; San Francisco, Norfolk; Solace, Mare Island; Standish, New York; Sterling, League Island; Terror, League Island; Topeka, Portsmouth, N.H.; Vicksburg, Mare Island; Vixen, Pensacola, Fla.; Wheeling, Puget Sound; Wilmington, Cavite; Wyoming, Mare Island; Yorktown, Mare Island.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Emory. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M, monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboat.

NAVAL MILITIA CRUISE.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry announces the following tentative program of cruises for the naval militia of the various States:

Pennsylvania—June 23 to 30, embarking at Philadelphia.

New Jersey—1st and 2d Battalions, July 7 to 15, embarking at Camden or Perth Amboy.

New York—1st Battalion, July 22 to 29, embarking at New York.

Massachusetts—1st Battalion, Aug. 11 to 18, embarking at Boston.

Rhode Island—1st Battalion, Aug. 25 to Sept. 2, embarking at Newport.

New York—2d Battalion, July 28 to Aug. 4, embarking at New York.

Massachusetts—2d Battalion, Aug. 11 to 18, embarking at Boston.

Connecticut—2d Battalion, Aug. 25 to Sept. 2, embarking at New Haven.

Maine—1st Battalion, July 22 to 29, embarking at Portland.

South Carolina—1st Battalion, Aug. 4 to 11, embarking at Charleston.

Georgia—1st Battalion, Aug. 18 to 25, embarking at Savannah.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 14, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Henry C. Kuenzli to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 1, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

Boatswain Rudolph C. Mehrtens to be a chief boatswain from Jan. 25, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

André E. Lee, of California, to be an assistant surgeon from May 9, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 16, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie to be a rear admiral from May 13, 1906, vice Converse, retired.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Bartlett to be a commander from May 13, 1906, vice Sargent, promoted.

Lieut. Adelbert Althouse to be a lieutenant commander from May 13, 1906, vice Bartlett, promoted.

Lieut. Richard H. Leigh to be a lieutenant commander from April 13, 1906, vice Holcombe, promoted.

G.O. 19, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that a medal of honor is awarded to Seaman Joseph Fitz for bravery at the Mount Dajo battle.

G.O. 20, MAY 2, 1906, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In this order, Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry says in part: "It should be a matter of pride with every commanding officer to make his vessel self-sustaining so far as practicable. This is the sentiment of the Department, and it is believed that it is one that is shared by the Service at large. Nevertheless, there have come to the attention of the Department numerous requests for repairs to be made at navy yards which could and should have been done by the ship's force; in fact, it would appear that in some cases repairs essential to the preservation of hull and machinery and entirely within the capacity of the ship's force have been purposely deferred with a view to having the same done by yard labor. This practice must cease. To bring this about it is directed that hereafter requests for repairs shall be restricted to such items as are absolutely beyond the capacity of the ship's force with the repair plant at hand. In case of vessels acting singly the commanding officer will certify to this effect on the face of the forwarding letter. In case of vessels attached to a fleet or squadron this certification shall be made by the Chief of Staff when there is one."

Instructions are given relative to carrying out the above orders, but no alterations to vessels will be made by a C.O. without the approval of the Department.

Commanding officers will endeavor to anticipate the needs of their ships in the matter of repairs which can be done by the ship's force and submit requisitions for the necessary material to effect these repairs without delay.

Commandants of navy yards and stations are directed, so far as circumstances will permit, to lend to the enlisted force of mechanics on board ship every possible aid and facility in the us of machinery, tools, and appliances installed on shore in order to lessen the cost of and to expedite repairs.

G.O. 21, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that a medal of honor is awarded Seaman George Breeman for gallantry during the Kearsarge explosion.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 11.—Comdr. J. B. Milton to the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1906.

Midshipmen H. K. Aiken and J. B. Goldman detached Texas; to New Jersey.

Surg. F. J. B. Cordeiro, retired, placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from May 9, 1906, in conformity with the provisions of Sec. 1453 of the R.S.

Btsn. P. Hennig to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty in the general storekeeper's department of that yard.

War. Mach. T. Meyer detached Brooklyn; to Connecticut when commissioned.

Gun. H. A. Davis to the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., May 28, 1906, for special instruction in ordnance for two months, thence to the navy yard, Washington, D.C., for a like period.

War. Mach. T. O'Donnell and H. Lobitz detached Texas; to New Jersey.

MAY 12.—Capt. F. H. Holmes, retired, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.

Comdr. W. L. Rodgers commissioned a commander in the Navy from Jan. 7, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Senn commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Jan. 7, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Moffett to the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. E. McCauley, jr., to Washington, D.C., for duty in connection with the General Board.

Surg. H. C. Curl commissioned a surgeon in the Navy from Dec. 16, 1905.

Asst. Surg. W. S. Pugh, jr., to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Asst. Naval Constrs. E. G. Kintner, A. H. Van Keuren, P. H. Fretz, R. W. Ryden, F. G. Coburn and W. P. Druley appointed assistant naval constructors in the Navy from April 30, 1906.

Btsn. J. P. O'Neil to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Note.—Asst. Surg. James Miller, jr., died at Midway Island, May 13, 1906.

MAY 13.—SUNDAY.

MAY 14.—Lieut. D. W. Wurtsbaugh detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Geneva, Switzerland, for special duty, thence to Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. F. Lyon to New Jersey as senior engineer officer.

Ensign A. T. Brisbin to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with the torpedoboats in reserve at that yard.

Asst. Surg. J. P. Haynes to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Boatswain P. Herbert, Carp. W. H. Sampson, War. Mach. J. H. McDonough to New Jersey.

Mate H. Neilson, retired, discharged treatment Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D.C.; to home.

MAY 15.—Capt. W. S. Hughes, retired, detached duty office of Judge Advocate General; to home.

Capt. J. B. Murdock relieved duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and continue other duties.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Brown detached Texas; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. J. D Manchester to duty Navy Recruiting Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Act. Asst. Surg. R. A. Campbell detached Navy Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, Ohio; to duty at Midway Islands.

Asst. Paymr. J. M. Hancock detached Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department; to duty as general storekeeper, Manila, P.I., sailing from Seattle, Wash., on or about July 6, 1906.

MAY 16.—Comdr. R. G. Peck, retired, when discharged treatment Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., to home.

Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Scales detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 4, 1906; to command Severn.

Lieut. R. Stone detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 4, 1906; to Severn as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. R. E. Pope and Lieut. A. B. Keating detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 4, 1906; to Severn.

Ensign B. Barnette commissioned an ensign in the Navy from Feb. 2, 1906.

Asst. Surg. I. S. K. Reeves to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Surg. A. H. Allen appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from May 2, 1906.

Btsn. M. J. J. Farley detached Franklin; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clk. W. D. Wixson resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy accepted to take effect May 17, 1906.

MAY 17.—Capt. C. S. Sperry detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I., to duty as delegate to Red Cross Convention at Geneva, Switzerland.

Capt. H. T. Cleaver, retired, detached inspertion duty at Barberton, Ohio, and to home.

Comdr. G. B. Ransom detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to duty as inspector of engineering material and machinery at Barberton, Ohio, and the Shelby district, headquarters at Barberton, Ohio.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Carr detached Texas; to the navy yard, Mare Island, duty head of the department of steam engineering.

Chief Gun. C. W. Lindquist commissioned a chief gunner March 10, 1906.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Yokohama, May 18, 1906.

Lieut. H. E. Lackey, Galveston; to Wilmington.
Midshipman F. M. Robinson to Wilmington.
Lieut. A. T. Graham, Chattanooga; to Monadnock.
Midshipman L. W. F. Carstein to Monadnock.
Midshipman R. A. White to Monadnock.
Ensign A. Andrews to Villalobos.
Midshipman C. M. Austin to Bainbridge.
Midshipman H. A. Orr to Barry.
Ensign R. R. Riggs, Galveston; to Rainbow.
Midshipman L. Noyes to Rainbow.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS

MAY 11.—Capt. Newt H. Hall detached marine barracks, Washington, to marine barracks, New York, for duty in connection with marine guard of Connecticut.

MAY 12.—Lieut. Co. J. H. Higbee, retired, granted leave for six months.

MAY 14.—Second Lieut. Maurice E. Shearer detached marine barracks, New York, to marine barracks, Washington, duty with detachment leaving for Midway Islands, May 19.

Second Lieut. Jester R. Horton detached Midway Island, to marine barracks, Mare Island.

Second Lieut. Benjamin A. Lewis order of April 19, detaching him from the Brooklyn, to marine barracks, League Island, Pa., revoked; hereby detached from Brooklyn; to Maine.

Second Lieut. Russell B. Putnam detached from Maine, to headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, for duty as aide-de-camp to brigadier general, commandant.

MAY 17.—First Lieut. Albert N. Burnsell detached from Cleveland, to marine barracks, Boston, Mass.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MAY 10.—Chief Engr. C. F. Nash, ordered to proceed to the works of the James Riley Repair and Supply Company, New York City, to inspect certain machinery for the McCulloch.

Second Lieut. C. W. Cairnes detached from the Seminole and ordered to Chicago, Ill., for duty as anchorage officer at that port; granted leave for two weeks en route.

MAY 11.—1st Asst. Engr. M. N. Usina granted thirty days' leave to commence upon arrival in United States and not later than May 20.

Chief Engr. H. F. Schoenborn granted an extension of thirty days' leave on account of sickness.

John P. Gray, of Pa.; William F. Towle, of Mass.; Louis L. Bennett, of Md., and James Pine, of N.Y., appointed cadets and ordered to report to the C.O. of the practice ship Chase.

MAY 12.—Second Asst. Engr. W. B. Cothran granted twenty-one days' leave to commence June 2.

Third Lieut. R. W. Dempwolf granted twenty-one days' leave.

Second Lieut. J. F. Hottel granted fifteen days' leave.

MAY 15.—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks ordered to report to the chairman of a medical board of officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service at Mobile, Ala., on May 17 for medical survey.

MAY 16.—Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore ordered to proceed to Tomkins Cove, N.Y., on inspection duty in connection with No. 14, R.C.S.

Cadet A. H. Scally detached from the Chase and ordered home, and to await orders. Preparatory orders to the Gresham.

Cadet H. C. Judson detached from the Chase and ordered home, and to await orders. Preparatory orders to the Mohawk.

Cadet J. S. Ahern detached from the Chase and ordered home, and to await orders. Preparatory orders to the Onondaga.

Cadet G. W. Kleinberg detached from the Chase and ordered to the Tuscarora for temporary duty, to report not later than June 1; granted leave until such time as will enable him to comply with this order.

Second Asst. Engr. L. C. Farwell orders of April 28 amended so as to take effect immediately.

Of the Revenue Cutter Service the New York Sun speaks thus appreciatively:

The Revenue Cutter Service antedates the Navy as an armed maritime force, for it was organized in 1790. In all the wars of the United States, except the brush with Algeria, revenue cutters have taken an honorable part. In the war with Mexico eight of them co-operated with the naval squadron in the attack on Alvarado. Several of them were on blockade duty on the coast of Cuba during the war with Spain, and one was in the battle of Manila Bay. Revenue cutters joined in naval attacks on Confederate forts during the Civil War, pursued blockade runners, carried despatches and were active on reconnoissance duty.

Our early information about the climate, topography, people and resources of Alaska was gathered by men of this service in explorations involving great hazard and hardship. On Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean patrol duty revenue cutters in guarding the fishery interests of the United State must be credited with no mean achievements. The rigors and dangers of the work are not to be disparaged—no naval officer ever speaks lightly of them.

It has been said of the Service that its duties consist "in the enforcement of about every statute bearing upon the maritime interests of the nation." The customs revenue is under its protection, the national quarantine is within its province, it regulates navigation in Federal waters and is called upon to suppress mutiny on the high seas. At all seasons revenue cutters cruise along the coasts to look out for derelicts and render aid to vessels in distress; and officers are regularly detailed to train the men of the life saving stations. There is plenty of hard work for zealous officers in the Revenue Cutter Service, and opportunities for distinction are not as rare as Mr. Shaw's careless and flippant remarks might lead one to suppose.

It is a very respectable service, too, as regards complement, there being 148 commissioned officers and 1,000 petty officers and seamen, besides a large force of engineers, on the rolls. Three years ago there were forty-four vessels in commission, including twenty-six steamships, ranging from 152 to 869 tons burden. Captains rank with majors in the Army and lieutenant commanders in the Navy, and first lieutenants with captains in the Army and lieutenants in the Navy. We have touched lightly on the performances of the revenue cutter force in wars in which the United States have been involved; the record would really justify eulogy, for officers and men have behaved with the same gallantry that is expected of the Navy, and instances of heroism have not been infrequent. Secretary Shaw would not have to hunt far in the Revenue Cutter Service to find men who have done an amount of work that would kill some men not in the Government employment; and undoubtedly there have been officers who died from exposure in the performance of their duty.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. San Juan, P.R.
APACHE—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Galveston, Texas.
ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.
BANCROFT—At Arundel Cove, Md.
BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.
BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.
CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.
CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.
COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.
DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.
DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.
FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.
FORWARD—At Arundel Cove., Md., for repairs.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco.
GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.
GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.
McCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco.
MACKINAC—Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck. At New York.
MANNING—Capt. W. H. Roberts. Honolulu, T.H.
MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York.
MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Norfolk, Va.
PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. San Francisco, Cal.
RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Sitka, Alaska.
SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.
THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.
TUSCARORA—Capt. John Dennett. At Milwaukee, Wis.
WINDOM—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.
WINNISIMMET—Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Gulfport, Miss.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia.
WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

REPORTS FROM GENERAL GREELY.

Following are copies of letters and telegrams from Major General Greely, commanding the Pacific Division:

San Francisco, May 14, 1906.

Secretary of War:

Have had great difficulty in getting exact details of expenditures authorized by staff officers here, but am gradually obtaining information. There will be no deficiency, however, under recent rigid orders and personal supervision. General Funston working on his report. Will forward mine within forty-eight hours after its receipt. Doubtless this week.

GREELY, Major General, Commanding.

Presidio, San Francisco, May 9, 1906.

The Commandant, Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have decided to relieve the troops of the United States Marine Corps sent from the Mare Island Navy Yard to the city of San Francisco, to take effect at noon, to-morrow, May 10. You have been advised of this action by telegraph.

In relieving these troops, it gives me pleasure to say that their work has been of such a character as merits the approbration of the division commander under whose orders they were placed and whose orders they have carried out in the most loyal manner. The co-operation with the land forces under my command has been such as to reflect credit upon the United States Navy.

I take this opportunity to express through you to them my appreciation as well as that of General Funston who preceded me in command, for the services rendered in connection with the assistance given in stopping the fire in the city of San Francisco, the preservation of order, the protection of property, and the relief of the destitute brought on by the earthquake of April 18 and the destructive fire thereafter.

Very respectfully,
A. W. GREELY, Major General, Commanding.

Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., May 15, 1906.

Military Secretary:

Eastern papers received disclose extensive and detailed dispatches alleging that large numbers of persons were killed by the Army during the San Francisco fire. Such despatches are, to speak mildly, incorrect and misleading, their reflection on both San Francisco and the Army being entirely unjustifiable. The frightful disaster which threw a quarter of a million of people into the streets were marked by conditions of order, obedience and propriety almost incredible. Hysteria, excitement, crime and violence were noticable only by their practical absence. Normally but one death weekly occurs in San Francisco through crime. In four weeks covering the fire none have been reported. Investigations by Captain Winn covering a week or more have been made through the city coroner, Chief of Police, Board of Health and Military Commander. These investigations fail to disclose a single instance of killing by regular soldier. During the terrible days of fire and earthquake three violent deaths occurred—Frank Recordan and Joseph Myers, shot by National Guardsman April 19; H. C. Tilden shot by citizens' committee April 23. Unverified reports indicate possibility of a fourth person having been shot. No complaints have been made by any one of wounds inflicted. Possibly some cases may have occurred, but if so the wounded parties deem their silence favorable. Referring to current events, everything progressing in manner unexpectedly favorable. Will attempt to summarize condition Wednesday. Yesterday notified Citizens' Committee and Red Cross that I expected to withdraw army from San Francisco not later than June 1. While objections were made assured them of moral support and continuance of military supervision over camp within military reservations at Presidio and Fort Mason. Assured Devine that arrangements would be made so that transfer to civil authorities and Red Cross would be gradual and under conditions preventing embarrassment.

GREELY, Major General Commanding.

A NEW GUN SLING "CATCH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As considerable discussion has arisen as to the merits of the "new gun sling," now being issued by the Ordnance Department for use on the new rifle, and as experimental tests are, at the same time, being conducted by certain organizations with a "new gun sling catch" attached to this new sling, it appears that a letter should be published for the purpose of correcting a misunderstanding that seems to exist, and explaining to all interested, but more especially to those charged with submitting "report and recommendations" on this attachment, that it should be judged independently on its merits as a "gun sling catch," and not considered collectively with the new length sling to which it is attached.

With this in view, I submit a brief description of the "new catch" and method of adjusting when attached to the rifle, at the same time setting forth some points of superiority it possesses over the old "rigid hook," leaving all discussion as to the merits of the new length sling an open question.

The difficulty of adjusting the gun sling fitted with the old "rigid hook" is too well known throughout the Service to require discussion. We have long been in want of a proper gun sling catch; one that can be manipulated by the soldier without the necessity of resorting to the use of the bayonet or other contrivance to tighten and fasten the sling in the position required for drills and inspections, and again in throwing it to "loose adjustment."

The "new catch," while not departing in general form from the old "rigid hook," preserving all the features of strength, compactness, and simplicity found therein, embraces several distinctive features which renders it better adapted to the uses of a gun sling catch; and its operation is so simple when properly understood that it cannot fail to impress one with its distinctive superiority over the "rigid hook."

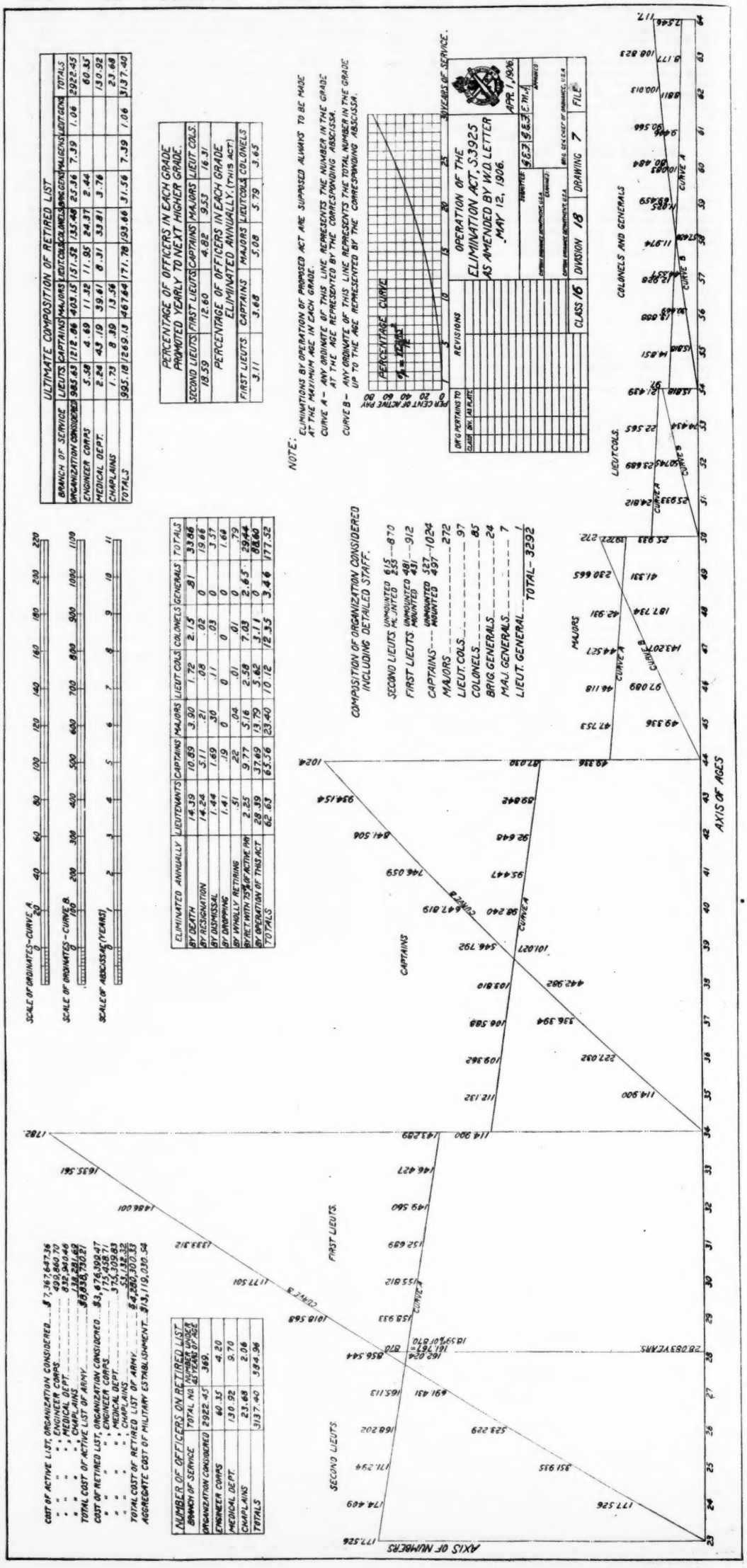
It consists essentially of a hook plate similar in shape to the plate of the rigid hook, with the difference that the hooks are pivotly attached to this plate and can be thrown to a "back position," which enables the hook points to be engaged with or disengaged from the strap perforations with ease in each case. The hooks are of peculiar shape and so made that when once started into the strap perforations by pressure of the thumb on the backs they snap into position, at the same time taking up the remaining slack in the sling. The hooks are joined together at the top and form one piece.

Circular 64, W.D., Dec. 15, 1905, prescribes the manner of attaching the "new sling" to the rifle, and requires the short end that holds the sling button to be attached to the butt swivel with the short end of strap to front. The proper method of engaging and disengaging the "new catch" with the sling attached to the rifle as prescribed is as follows:

The rifle being across the knees or in other convenient position, butt to left, grasp the short end of the sling between the thumb and fingers of the left hand; grasp other end of the sling between the thumb and fingers of the right hand near the hook, hook points thrown to back position; draw sling up until the hook points start to enter perforations, then press on the back of the hooks with the thumb and engage them, assisting hooks into position with the right forefinger on under side.

To release: Take the position of port arms, barrel

The two diagrams which follow are in explanation of the memorandum by General Crozier on the Elimination Bill, which appears on page 1056.

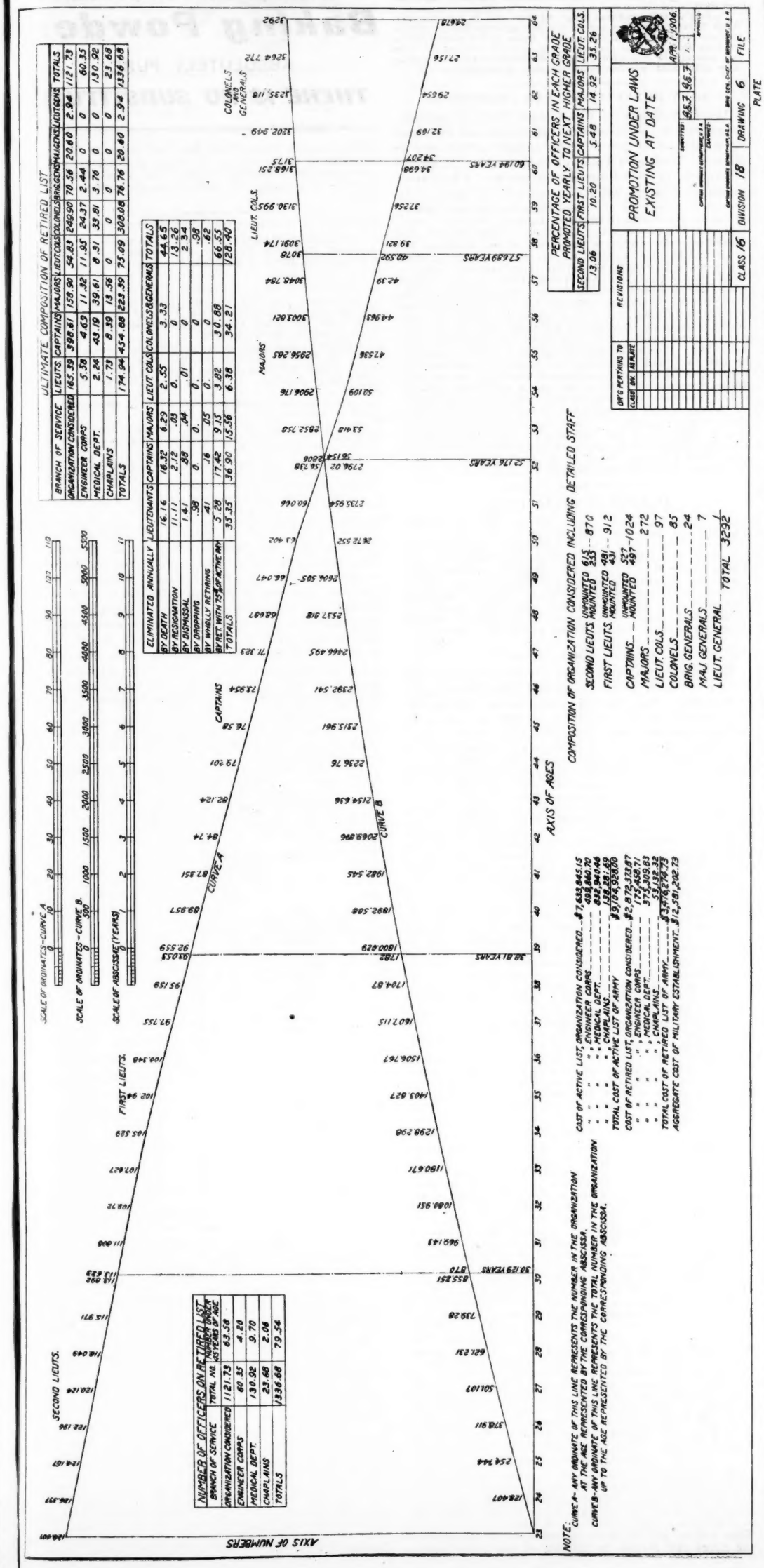


down; holding the piece with the left hand, pass the forefinger of the right hand between the runs of the sling, back of the hand to front, and press against the hook points with the forefinger, at the same time press upon the top side of the short end of the sling with the thumb near the perforations.

Some of the points of superiority the "new catch" possesses over the rigid hook are: Greater ease of engaging the catch in adjusting the gun sling to the "taught" position as required by regulations. Greater ease of disengaging the catch in bringing the sling to "loose adjustment" for use in the field, on marches and during range practice. Greater practicability and utility, as it is upon these two essential features of adjustment that the value of a gun sling catch depends. Greater adaptability to the uses of a gun sling catch. Prompt removal of the magazine floor plate facilitated by the ease in which the sling can be thrown to "loose adjustment" and pushed out of the way.

With these important features to its credit, it appears that the "new catch" has every prospect of favorable report and recommendation. We may, therefore, soon have a gun sling catch that admirably fulfils, with equal ease and facility, all that is required of it, whether attached to the new length sling or to our present three-strand strap.

LEIGHTON POWELL, 2d Lieut., 6th Inf.
Jolo, Jolo, P.I., March 10, 1906.



AN ORDNANCE OPINION OF EARTHQUAKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is a surprise to me that I should be here at the Benecia Arsenal with my former assistant under circumstances such as these, a fugitive from flames and earthquakes. Fortunately, however, I am not a loser or a sufferer from the job.

I have formulated certain experiences for the benefit of friends, and of the three classes I shall attempt to describe, I find that I come under the case (for illustration) of the fly perched upon the umbrella frame. First I will instance, and not altogether by way of illustration, the case of a gentleman arising at an early hour at the Pacific Union Club and who, when in the act of touching the call boy's button, found a prompt response from the earthquake. The building was a new and modern steel frame structure, with outer walls of stone, and the probabilities are that it was as firm and stable as any of its class in the city. "My pen," my friend says, "halts at the point of description, for mere words are not equal to it; it was as if the building were in the grip of some titanic grasp, being wrenched violently from south to north, while the plaster and globes from the central electrical fixtures were hurled down upon my devoted head or else showered to the floor."

The duration of the shock as he describes it was sufficient to allow him to arise from his bed and to proceed in a semi-paralyzed state across a long room and approach a window, which was shattered before he got to it, and then to take refuge in the door casing, where he remained for a period he could correctly estimate, as it seemed to him, some hours before the disturbance ceased. The noise was terrific, but whether from the creaking of the steel frame or from the interior of the earth he could not judge. It appears to me that this, our fellow-sufferer, found himself in the condition of the fly on the end of a stout stick, held extended in the hand of a man standing on a rock during the period of turmoil within the bosom of mother earth.

We will now withdraw ourselves from the contemplation of this "fly," but none the less comparatively stable situation, and imagine the fly this time perched upon a light umbrella frame—the man, the rock and the earthquake as before. The scene is laid in a fourth story room of a seven-story structure, one of the celebrated *red wood*, non-inflammable type, a wood that burns only when an earthquake so determines. The fly, like the early worm, was out for business, and, singular as it may appear, was jotting down ideas on the subject of explosives or explosions when along came the early bird in form and manner well calculated to destroy tranquility of thought. It was as if one were being tossed about at sea and in a craft not in the least calculated to buffet the storm. Philosophising on occasions like these is not so well as blinding oneself to all consequences, and those who are accustomed to theorize on the laws of falling bodies should not stop in such cases to reason.

But this is not all, for there is an intermediate state that has yet to be reckoned with, where one is carefully housed and the earth is radiating its heat at such a rate as to make its tin roof crackle. And here my lady friend bids me adopt another simile; this time the house structure is of brick and built by our good Uncle Sam before the days of contracts, its walls being thirty-six inches thick and made to stand until the Day of Judgment. Here she bids me call in the terrier and set him on the rat, for the meaning of the thing is this: There is no floating billow, no ocean wave or groaning timbers; the terrier has the rat by the neck and the shaking that the unfortunate rodent is getting is something he will remember in the next world, if not in this.

We have nothing whatever to say about the open air process of shakes, and with this we shall retire from business. It is rarely if ever that we perambulate the streets at unearthly hours or near the break of day, and so it came about that the pavements were not strewn with the dead and dying, as they might have been had the shaking quaker not caught us napping, or wrapt, as most of us were, in the arms of Morpheus. J. P. F.

NAVY OFFICERS WITH WAR SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is a bill pending in Congress, one which seems to be anchored, or is aground on some shoal, and which needs to have a slight tug to haul it out into clear water. It provides that all officers of the Navy who had served in the Civil War, and who had been put on the retired list prior to the enactment of the Personnel law of 1899, shall be privileged to be promoted to the grade next above that held by them at the date of retirement.

The Personnel law originally had a clause which gave this recognition for Civil War service to those who had been retired prior to its enactment, but a change was made in conference so that it applied only to those who should be retired thereafter. Since that time members of Congress have admitted that it was not the intention to make this discrimination, and that they were in favor of correcting this apparent injustice to the comparatively few worthy veterans who had been thus discriminated against.

In order to have this mistake corrected the retired officers (about 250) who were thus slighted appealed to Congress about four years ago for the recognition that was due to them, inasmuch as they were not responsible for having reached the age of forced retirement, or for being incapacitated for active duty by wounds in battle or sickness contracted in the line of duty, that forced them on the retired list before the enactment of the Personnel law. It is hoped that Congress will enact the amendment at this session, for as time goes on Father Time is cutting a big swath in the ripened community that was originally small in number, and in another five years there will be a very few of the old veteran officers of the Civil War left to be benefited by the act. Already, since the officers first made their appeal for the justice due to them, sixty-three, or about twenty-five per cent., of their number have died.

ONE OF THEM.

MORONEY'S
ARMY & NAVY WHISKEY
is for sale by
JAMES E. MORRIS & CO.,
153 Chambers St., New York.

REVENUE CUTTER GRADUATES.

Interesting graduating exercises of the senior class of cadets at the School of Instruction of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service in Arundel Cove, Baltimore, Md., were held there on May 13. A large number of persons were present, and the Revenue Cutters Windom and Guthrie and launch Bronco conveyed the guests to the cove. Lunch was served the out-of-town visitors on the Windom. As soon as the boats were unloaded the visitors marched to the drill hall, where the exercises took place. They were opened by Rev. John Gardner Murray with prayer.

Following the commencement exercises refreshments were served in one of the station offices. Later there was dancing in the drill hall, the walls of which were completely covered with flags and bunting. Among the guests were: Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, General Superintendent of Lifesaving Station S. I. Kimball, Comptroller of the Treasury R. J. Tracewell and wife and Miss Tracewell, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service Capt. W. G. Ross, Chief Engineers A. C. McAllister, J. Q. Walton, Herman Kotzschmar, jr., Assistant Chief Engineer C. S. Root, Chief of Secret Service John E. Wilkie, Capt. J. F. Wild, Lieuts. L. T. Cutter, Eugene Blake, jr., C. M. Gabbett, Chief Engr. R. E. Wright, Asst. Engrs. C. J. Curtiss and H. M. Hepburn, Chief Engr. H. W. Spear and Chief Engr. J. A. Dally, all of the U.S.R.C.S.

Following the address of Congressman Hepburn the awarding of the diplomas took place. They were handed to the recipients by Hon. H. A. Taylor, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, who also made a few remarks, principally laudatory of the manner in which the Revenue Service has been improved in the last few years. He also complimented highly the able administration of its affairs under the direction of Captain Ross, Chief of the Service.

The diplomas were awarded to the following cadets, who graduated in the order given: George William Kleineberg, of California; Archibald Howard Scally, of Maryland; James Louis Ahern, of the District of Columbia; Howard Campbell Judson, of Massachusetts. Cadet Kleineberg was awarded a handsome sword, a gift of the Alumni Association, for standing first in his class, and Cadet Ahern was given a silver loving cup by Lieut. F. C. Billard for excellence in athletics and encouraging other cadets in the same branch. The cadets who graduate will report for duty on board cruising cutters until they receive their commissions as third lieutenants in the Service.

The officers and instructors of the School of Instruction are: Capt. W. E. Reynolds, commanding; 1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, executive officer; 1st Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs; Constr. Jas. W. Lee, 2d Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, 2d Lieut. P. H. Scott, 2d Lieut. H. W. Pope, 1st Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner, P.A. Surg. L. L. Lumsden, P. H. and M.H.S.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in his address, said in part:

Along the line of an easy job keep in mind that the world owes you a living, and while you are about the collecting you might as well see that you get a good one. If you don't keep on demanding what is owed to you, however, the world will let you starve to death. If you spend one-fourth of the salary the Government will give you in foolishness and the other three-fourths in nonsense, then, when you are older, you will be selling the cook stove to buy a circus ticket.

If you serve the Government for hire you are no use. Most work is naturally drugery, but the men who do the hardest and best work are those who do not know they are doing it. The man who works only for the pay he gets can only work eight hours a day, but the one who works to accomplish things is good for sixteen hours, and, at a pinch, much more.

There is one thing, however, which I want to warn you young men of. There is nothing that will take the native capacity out of a man as quickly as employment in any branch of the Army or Navy. If I wanted to make a fine preacher out of a young man I would send him to West Point, for it is the best school on earth.

But in one branch of the Government service—I won't say which—in which, if a man has a good idea they court-martial him. After he has suppressed ideas for two or three years no more propose themselves and he becomes a figurehead. The Army and Navy have lots of men whose ideas have been suppressed.

I do not wish you young men to think I believe you have joined an unimportant department of the Government service. One is of little more importance than the other, and for this reason you will have your share of the work to be done as much as men in other branches of the United States Service.

You officers of the revenue department are not as important in the eyes of the world as men who, lying around all the time, supposedly only waiting for an opportunity to do some fighting. One thing about all of the Government departments which might appeal to some of you, however, is that you are not likely to die from overwork. I would willingly go 1,000 miles to see the grave of a man who died from overwork, but I am sure I would not find that he had been in the employ of the U.S. Government.

I will say frankly the ladder at the bottom of which you now stand is not high. The old saying, though, that there is always room at the top applies to it as well as to any other. The ladders in the Government offices and in all branches of its services are entirely too short in all cases.

I want to sympathize with you young men on one point, and will congratulate you also. You have certainly succeeded in getting into an easy place. There are not many opportunities in the revenue department for big work, but you must be prepared to meet them when they do arrive. During the Spanish-American War only two opportunities for distinction came to revenue officers, and I am happy to say that both were taken advantage of by the men.

Notwithstanding all this, however, if you work to accomplish something and let the Government's pay happen along incidentally, you will get to the top—better still, you might get an invitation to another job.

Unexpected things occur at all times and change the current of our lives. The only rule for you to go by is to measure your standard by that of the American people, which is greatness."

Secretary Shaw was followed by Hon. W. P. Hepburn, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Investigating Committee in the House, and who is also a prominent figure in the railway rate regulation. The Congressman's address was full of spicy humor and was also closely followed:

I suppose the Secretary of the Treasury and I were called to speak because of our vast fund of knowledge about naval and military affairs, he jokingly remarked. We both came from the prairies. The Secretary, I am sure, can tell you many things about schooners, and I do not refer to the kind that are passed around in cafes.

He and I learned most we know about vessels from a trip we took on a revenue cutter one time. There was a bad sea swimming around us, and the first thing I knew the Secretary had fallen in the cellar of the boat. We finally took him in one of the front rooms, however, and he managed to recuperate at the sight of a schooner passing by.

I do not agree with Secretary Shaw in his remarks that you young men are doomed to a life of idleness, for I believe that there was never a time when there were as many opportunities as there are at the present day. There is a greater need of men who know things. As we become educated we learn of more things we want, and it is the men who know of things that others have studied out that will be able to formulate ideas for new ones.

As long as this condition keeps up there will be opportunities. While your service does not offer many opportunities in its immediate future, you will always have books and opportunities of learning things. The man with the greatest number of facts and who can be depended upon at the proper time to remember them is the man who has made his own opportunity.

NAVY BENEFIT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The enlisted men of the Atlantic Fleet of warships, comprising the vessels of Rear Admirals Evans, Davis and Brownson, are to give a benefit matinée performance at Belasco's Theater on Tuesday afternoon, May 22, for the sufferers by the San Francisco earthquake. A high-grade vaudeville program has been prepared, the talent to be composed exclusively of sailors from the warships Maine, Missouri, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Maryland. An orchestra composed of the bands of the ships will be in attendance at the show and among other selections will render the great naval musical success, "The Shots That Hit Are Those That Count." Aside from the program of comedians, contortionists, strong men, tumbling, singers, original farces, monologues and wire rope walking, it has been planned to have an exact representation on the stage of the firing of a six-inch gun on an enemy's ship. This will show what actual warfare looks like. Besides all this the sailor boys have arranged to have a squad of marines go through evolutions and drill. During the recent cruise of the ships in the West Indies the crew of each vessel gave a theatrical performance. The most desirable of this talent has been collected for the benefit performance at the Belasco and splendidly blended together. The committee in charge of the benefit consists of the following: Flag Lieut. W. S. Crosley, Paymr. G. P. Dyer, Midshipman John C. Sweeney, First Division; Surg. E. R. Shiff, Second Division, and Lieut. L. A. Cotton, Fourth Division.

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, May 15, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington:

The following deaths have occurred: Drowned, body recovered, Elmer Ward, Co. M, 15th Inf., May 5; variola, James Brown, Co. M, 13th Inf., May 6; murdered, Alexander M. Quinn, Signal Corps, May 3; cholecystitis, Bernard T. Ward, 8th Inf., Co. D, May 2; empyoma, Charles Smith, Co. 3, 19th Inf., April 29; pneumonia, George A. Stewart, 13th Battery, F.A., May 6; Bright's disease, Robert C. Edgar, Troop I, 4th Cav., April 7.

WOOD.

The War Department is very much encouraged over the replies which have been received from the Governors of the various States invited to send militia organizations to participate in the exercises to be held this summer at the seven brigade camps. In fact, there seems to be a disposition on the part of a majority of the States to send to these camps larger forces than could well be taken care of under the limited appropriation by the War Department. The following form letter has been sent to the Adjutant General of those States which have expressed a desire to send more than one regiment to the brigade camps: "May 14, 1906. Sir: Replying to your letter of the — inst., I note with pleasure the disposition of the Governor of ——— to participate in the proposed Army camp at ——— this summer, and beg to advise you that as there is such a demand from the States to take part in these camps, the allotment to them from the appropriation of $700,000 provided by Congress for the expenses of the militia must necessarily be quite limited. While it is not possible at this time to state the exact amount which can be apportioned for the expenses of ——— National Guard, it appears probable that the Department will be able to meet from said appropriation the pay, subsistence and transportation of one regiment of Infantry. Should you consequently decide to take part to this extent and upon this basis, the organization which you wish to send should be selected. If, however, you consider it of greater benefit that your entire guard should participate, the Department may possibly be able to pay the transportation charges for all the organizations embraced therein; the cost of pay and subsistence to be borne from your allotment under Section 1661, R. S., and to be dispersed in the manner provided by Section 14 of the Militia law. I shall be pleased to receive from you at the earliest possible date a report covering either of these alternative propositions which you may desire as most in the interest of your Guard."

Arrangements are practically completed for the twelfth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk conference of international arbitration which meets at Lake Mohonk, N.Y., May 30. Col. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, will preside, and Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, will speak on "The Introduction of the Peace Movement in Practical Politics." Other leading addresses will be by Cardinal Gibbons, H. St. George Tucker, of Virginia; Clifton R. Breckenridge, ex-Minister to Russia; James Brown Scott, of the State Department; Justice Charles B. Elliott, of the Minnesota Supreme Court, and Benjamin F. Trueblood, of Boston. Much attention will be paid to the approaching Hague conference, the discussion of which will be led by William L. Penfield, of Washington, who represented the United States in the first two cases before The Hague tribunal. The Pan-American conference will be discussed by Chas. M. Pepper, special Pan-American railway commissioner, and by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, of Philadelphia, a delegate to the approaching meeting at Rio Janeiro. A session will be given to delegates from some forty business organizations, including the chambers of commerce of Boston and New Haven, the boards of trade of Providence, Springfield and Portland and the Merchants' associations of New York and Boston. Rear Admirals Chadwick and Barker, U.S.N., will be among those who will participate.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Flag Association, for the election of officers, the hearing of reports, and the transaction of other business, will be held in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, in New York city, next Flag Day, Thursday, June 14, 1906, at 2 o'clock p.m. This will be the 129th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States.

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

During recent years, Flag Day has come to be recognized more and more as a national anniversary, and all are earnestly requested by the Flag Association to cooperate in securing the widest possible observance this year.

MARRIED.

MULLIKEN—MARSTELLER.—At Washington, D.C., May 15, 1906, Miss Elise Marsteller, niece of Major James C. Ord, U.S.A., to Mr. Harry S. Mulliken.

DIED.

McINTOSH.—On May 17, 1906, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. James Farley Cox, No. 70 West Ninety-first street, New York city, Mary Clinch McIntoch, daughter of the late Capt. James M. McIntosh, U.S.N.

PARKER—Huntington.—At Des Moines, Iowa, April 28, 1906, by Rev. Dr. Cottrell, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Lieut. Ralph Middleton Parker, 11th U.S. Cav., and Florence Huntington, daughter of the late Major Charles Huntington, U.S.A.

TIDBALL.—At Montclair, N.J., May 15, 1906, Brig. Gen. John C. Tidball, U.S.A., retired.

WALTERS.—On May 14, 1906, Martha Walters, widow of William Walters, military storekeeper, Ordnance Department, in her eighty-eighth year.

WOODWARD.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, May 12, 1906, Miss Katherine Judge Woodward, the four-year-old daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward, 29th U.S. Inf.

For other births, marriages and deaths, see Page 1073.

ANNAPOLIS VS. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the rifle shoot Saturday, May 12, the midshipmen were defeated by the excellent team of riflemen made up of the officers of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, who won by 48 points. Taking experience and training into consideration the midshipmen made a splendid showing against their strong rivals and should not feel discouraged over the result. They deserve great credit for their enterprise and willingness to meet outside teams in competition, and in the end the experience will be of great value to them and will develop their skill. The totals for the match were: District of Columbia, 2,328; U.S. Naval Academy, 2,280. The high score of the match was made by Midshipman W. LeR. Heiberg, who, with a total of 206 out of a possible 250, made two points higher than Leiutenant Farrow, who made the high score for the guardsmen.

The steady work of the guardsmen at slow fire gave them a lead that the midshipmen's better rapid fire work could not overcome. The day was excellent for shooting and the match went off very smoothly under direction of Lieut. W. G. Fay, U.S.M.C., who acted as range officer. Major J. E. Bell and Midshipman Danenhower were the team captains.

The following is a summary of the score:

District of Columbia.

	Slow fire.			Target "A" Rapid fire.		
	200	300	600	200	300	Total
Lt. W. M. Farrow	47	43	40	35	39	204
Lt. J. F. McAnally	42	40	43	41	34	200
Major A. P. Robbins	42	42	38	30	34	186
Lt. F. M. Heidenreich	44	41	42	30	36	193
Lt. R. E. Alderman	42	42	36	29	39	188
Lt. M. Magruder	41	47	47	31	35	201
Capt. A. Summers	43	43	39	37	30	192
Lt. F. W. Holt	43	43	42	38	34	200
Lt. G. G. Dennison	38	41	45	35	32	191
Major W. E. Harvey	41	35	43	33	31	183
Lt. Col. Reichelderfer	43	44	41	39	34	201
Lt. W. W. Cookson	41	44	37	35	32	189
Totals	507	505	493	413	410	2328

U.S. Naval Academy.

R. LeC. Stover	42	42	33	33	33	183
E. G. Allen	39	43	39	37	34	192
B. B. Taylor	42	41	35	34	32	184
B. R. T. Todd	39	43	32	38	35	187
W. A. Lee	38	44	40	35	32	189
H. H. Porter	40	39	38	35	33	185
W. F. Amsden	44	39	41	41	32	197
C. T. Osborn	42	40	43	36	35	196
T. A. Thomson	41	42	38	36	35	192
F. A. L. Vossler	34	36	39	34	38	181
E. E. Wilson	44	40	40	32	32	188
W. LeR. Heiberg	43	45	42	39	37	206
Totals	488	494	460	430	408	2280

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Despite reports to the contrary, no changes have been decided upon or are slated to be made concerning the camp tour of the New York National Guard at Peekskill, which begins June 2. It has been stated that changes were to be made incident to the projected joint maneuvers for the Army and National Guard. Officially at General Headquarters nothing is known about the maneuvers, and all statements to the contrary are mere imagination. Before the joint camp details can be worked out, should Congress grant the appropriation for them, the New York camp tour will be over. It is possible that some organizations not on camp duty this season will take part in the joint maneuvers, provided the National Government foots the bills.

The 7th N.Y. paraded twenty-three commands of twenty solid files each in its centennial parade on May 5. It has been incorrectly stated by a typographical error that the company fronts were twelve files.

Colonel Duffy and officers of the 69th N.Y. have invited the 9th Regiment of Boston to be their guests on next Labor Day, and the invitation has been accepted. It has been practically determined that the formal celebration of opening the new armory will be held on that day, and a committee, of which Capt. P. Reville is chairman, has been appointed to arrange the details of the celebration, and also for the entertainment of the 9th Regiment. Both the 7th Regiment and the 1st Battery tendered their services as escort to the 69th, from its old armory to the new some time since, and the offers were gratefully accepted by the 69th. Quite an imposing parade is thus assured in connection with the opening of the armory.



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9TH N.Y.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

The 9th N.Y., under command of Col. W. F. Morris, was reviewed in the regimental armory on the night of May 15 by Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., who praised the regiment highly for its exhibition.

It was not only in the ceremonial work that the regiment made such an excellent showing, but in a regimental drill in close order that covered about all the movements laid down. General Grant was particularly impressed with this drill, as it demonstrated the practical side of military work. The 9th has certainly reached the front rank in the excellence of its regimental drills, and, in this respect, it stands almost without a peer. For the review and drill, the regiment was equalized into three battalions of twelve companies of sixteen files divided into three battalions, commanded respectively by Lieutenant Colonel Japha, and Majors Walton and Byrne.

During the evening a number of long service decorations were presented, General Grant making the formal presentation, and pinning the medals on the coats of those entitled to them.

Dancing followed the military exercises, the special guests being enjoyably entertained by Colonel Morris and his officers.

13TH N.Y.—COL. D. E. AUSTEN.

Everything is in readiness for the trip of the 13th N.Y. to Hartford on May 30, and the event will be a very interesting one. The 13th will be the guest of the 1st Regiment of Hartford. There will be a joint parade of the two regiments on the Capitol Green early, and a parade with the G.A.R. The visitors will also have ample time to see all the sights.

The 13th is ordered to assemble in full dress uniform at the armory, on Tuesday, May 29, at 9:30 p.m. Colonel Austen in his instructions directs C.O. of companies to see that all bayonets are unfixed and left in rifle racks or such other safe place as they may designate. They will also see that their rifle rolls are carefully corrected with names on roll and number of rifle, and will be held responsible to see that no man takes a rifle other than that bearing his proper number, and will verify this on the train.

The assessment for enlisted men is determined in sum of $2.50, which should be collected and turned over to Major Davis, treasurer of the regiment, as soon as possible. The assessment for officers will be $3.50.

The quartermaster will provide transportation to New York on the 29th, and also to Brooklyn with cars to the armory on the return of the regiment.

The regiment will be the guest of the 1st Regiment, Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, at breakfast and dinner on the 30th and during the stay in Hartford.

22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

Lieut. Col. J. G. R. Lilliendahl, 22d N.Y., recently elected, has passed the examining board and has been sworn in. An election for major will be held in a few days, which will result in the promotion of Capt. B. Usher, senior captain. General regret is expressed that Capt. W. F. Barber, of Co. K, has concluded to resign on account of residing out of town. He was a very popular and able officer, and joined the regiment as a private in October, 1885, and was with the regiment in the Volunteers in 1898. 2d Lieut. C. J. Dieges, of Co. F, a promising young officer of the regiment, and a well known athlete, has been elected first lieutenant. The regiment will pay particular attention to rifle practice this season, which of late years has been somewhat neglected.

Under a new régime the officers and men are enthusiastic, recruiting is lively with the best class of young men, who receive thorough instruction in the duties of a soldier, and the 22d, under Colonel Hotchkin, is now one of the best regiments in the State.

NEW JERSEY.

The 5th Regiment of New Jersey, whose headquarters are in Paterson, will hold field maneuvers at Englewood on May 30. One battalion will represent a defensive force and the other two will represent offensive forces.

A review of the 4th N.J. will be held on the night of Wednesday, May 23, at the regimental armory at Jersey City, by Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. Lewis T. Bryant, asst. inspector general of New Jersey, having reported that ill health will prevent the performance of his prescribed duties during the annual muster and inspection of the National Guard and Reserve, 1906, he is relieved from duty, and Col. Daniel B. Murphy, inspector, Division Staff, is detailed in his stead.

During the period from May 1, 1906, to Sept. 30, 1906, a camp of instruction in rifle practice is established on the rifle range at the State Camp, Sea Girt, N.J.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of New Jersey, under a law recently passed, is authorized to issue to the officers and enlisted men who have served faithfully after fifteen years of continuous service, a bronze medal of honor, and a similar medal for each and every five years of subsequent service during their connection with the State military or naval force.

PRAISE FOR CALIFORNIA MILITIA.

Major Thomas Wilhelm, U.S.A., retired, who is on duty with the California militia, comes to their defense against criticisms of their conduct during the San Francisco earthquake and fire. He is quoted as saying:

"As soon as the militia of California was ordered out the War Department assigned me the duty of observing the conduct of the State troops, which are acting under the orders of Adjutant General Lauck. Acting under that order I have kept in close touch with the National Guard, both the troops which are stationed in Oakland and those which are acting in San Francisco, and you may quote me as saying that their work has been of an exceptionally good character. A number of reports have gone out that the militia has done things that were a disgrace to California. These reports are false and malicious.

"Being a member of the Regular Army I have the right to speak as I do, and I desire to impress upon all who have so unjustly criticized the militia of this State—saying that had the Regular Army had full control a great many disgraceful things would not have happened—that, as a rule, the enlisted men of the National Guards are superior to the enlisted men of the Regular Army. And it stands to reason that they should be. The National Guardsman makes his living in civil pursuits, whereas many of the Regular Army's men are unable to do anything but join the Army. It is also a logical sequence that the man whose home is here is going to be more careful of the property he is called upon to guard. Don't understand me as speaking against the Regular Army, because it is my family, but the men become good soldiers only after the severest kind of discipline; the raw material is often of a very inferior character.

"Martial law was never declared in San Francisco, and all the killing of citizens has been done under the proclamation of Mayor Schmitz's order. But because of these lamentable occurrences no one has the right to criticize the militia. It has done its duty and cannot be praised too highly."

CONNECTICUT.

We have received a handsomely bound copy of the regulations for the Connecticut National Guard, prepared by a board of officers consisting of Col. Lucien F. Burpee, retired; Col. William E. F. Landers, A.A.G.; Col. Edward Schulze, 1st Inf.; Col. Gilbert L. Fitch, 3d Inf.; Col. James Geddes, 2d Inf., and Major William M. Stark, commissary, Connecticut National Guard. These regulations have been revised to conform to the Militia Law, and existing orders, and are adopted and published in one volume with the Articles of War of the United States. The regulations are in handy pocket form, with flexible leather cover, and reflect great credit upon all concerned in their publication. The volume comprises 126 pages, with table of contents and index.

KANSAS.

Adjutant General Hughes, of Kansas, announces that the practice season for small arms will be continued to Dec. 31, 1906, and the record season will be from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1906. In order to stimulate a greater interest in target prizes, a gold medal valued at $40, a silver medal valued at $25, and a bronze medal valued at $10, will be awarded as first, second and third prizes for the best company figure of merit, and also for the three best shots in the brigade. Gold, silver and bronze medals are also offered to the three best shots in each regiment, and also for the best revolver shots.

The military board awarded the pistol medals on the result of the National Pistol Competition, at Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 24 to Sept. 1, 1905, there being 118 contestants, ninety of whom finished. The Kansas competitors are given in the order of the result of the whole competition, as follows: No. 31, Capt. Bruce Griffith, 2d Inf., 213; 34, Capt. V. E. Cunningham, 2d Inf., 212; 42, Col. Wm. A. Pierce, I.G., 208; 72, 1st Lieut. Albert F. Berg, 2d Inf., 188; 75, 2d Lieut. Cyrus P. Eagle, 1st Inf., 184; 90, Major T. R. Campbell, 2d Inf., 140. Gold medal, Capt. Bruce Griffith, 2d Inf.; silver medal, Capt. V. E. Cunningham, 2d Inf.; bronze medal, Col. Wm. A. Pierce, I.G.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 5th Regiment of Massachusetts will visit Ottawa and Montreal, Canada, in August next, and a committee, of which Colonel Oakes is chairman, has already visited the above cities to make preliminary arrangements, and were most cordially received and entertained. It is planned to have the summer meet of the agricultural society take place at North Adams on the day of the regiment's visit. The regiment will march from the depot to the fair grounds, and be dismissed, assembling later to hold evening parade. A collation of a substantial nature will be served in the large dining hall after the parade. As North Adams has never been visited by a full regiment, it is estimated that fully 15,000 people will be drawn to the town by the advent of the 5th. The regiment at Ottawa will quarter at Lansdowne park, in the large exposition hall, and will have the use of the exhibition grounds for whatever may be required. The Ottawa street railway company will extend the free use of the system to the members of the regiment while in Ottawa, and the local military men are preparing an attractive program for the entertainment of their guests. At Montreal, it is expected that the regiment will be quartered in the large armory building facing the Champs de Mars, or city parade ground, if the permission of the Dominion government can be obtained, otherwise the regiment will be quartered in a large rink on which the committee has secured an option.

MICHIGAN.

The following prizes have been offered for competition in the rifle match of the Michigan National Guard, to be held May 26, 1906, at home stations. To the company having the largest percentage of its membership entered and shooting through the entire course, a leather upholstered library chair, offered by the Grand Rapids Herald. To the company qualifying the largest number of marksmen, a bronze clock, offered by the Hon. J. B. Bradley, Auditor General. To the competitor making the highest aggregate score, a gold medal, offered by Col. James N. Cox, asst. adjutant general. To the competitor making the second highest aggregate score, a regulation Colt's revolver, caliber .28, officers' model, offered by the Michigan Rifle Association. To the commissioned officer making the highest aggregate score, an officers' trunk, offered by the Detroit Regalia Co. To the commissioned officer making the second highest aggregate score, a regulation Stetson hat, offered by the Greenwood-Atkinson-Armstrong Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The attendance at the recent spring inspections of the companies of the 3d Infantry of Pennsylvania is reported in the Inquirer of Philadelphia to be far above any previous record of that regiment. The experiment of paying the men for attendance at drill, which was begun by the 3d Infantry in January last is credited by those favoring the payment scheme with the increase. The following table gives the details of the attendance:

	Present. Officers.	Men.	Agg.	Absent.
Field and Staff.....	15	7	22	1
Hospital Corps	..	12	12	.
Band	..	25	25	1
Company A.....	3	52	55	6
" B.....	3	50	53	4
" C.....	1	47	48	5
" D.....	2	52	54	2
" E.....	3	52	55	1
" F.....	3	55	58	4
" G.....	1	51	52	4
" H.....	3	47	50	6
" I.....	3	61	64	.
" K.....	3	51	54	4
" L.....	3	52	55	5
" M.....	2	54	56	6
	45	668	713	49

IOWA.

The field service for the Iowa National Guard for the year 1906, will be practice marches with maneuvers, in place of annual encampments and will be for eight days. The 55th Infantry, Col. James Rush Lincoln, will assemble by rail at Red Oak, Iowa, on Aug. 2, and march to Atlantic, Iowa, where they will arrive on Aug. 8 and establish camp. The 56th Infantry, Col. W. B. Humphrey, will assemble by rail at Spirit Lake, Iowa, on July 9, and make a continuous five days' march around Spirit Lake and establish camp at or near the town of Spirit Lake on July 14. The 53d Infantry, Col. William G. Dows, will assemble by rail at Dubuque, Iowa, on June 25, and march to Maquoketa, Iowa, where they will arrive on June 30 and establish camp. The 54th Infantry, Col. Frank W. Bishop, will assemble by rail at Muscatine, Iowa, on July 16 and march to Davenport, Iowa, where they will arrive on July 21 and establish camp. The annual competition in rifle practice for the year 1906, will be held on the U.S. Military Rifle Range at Fort Des Moines, beginning Aug. 21 and ending Aug. 24. Adjutant General Thrift announces that regimental rifle ranges as provided by Sec. 2204-A, of the revised Military Code, cannot be constructed until sufficient funds are available therefor. Companies will be allowed an annual allowance after July 1, 1906, for the construction, maintenance and rental of rifle ranges not to exceed the sum of $50, and the full amount of $100 per annum will be paid when sufficient funds are available.

A two days' school of instruction on practice marches for field officers, company commanders, major surgeons, regimental quartermasters and commissaries will convene at the adjutant general's office at Des Moines May 24, 1906. Col. E. D. Thomas, 11th U.S. Cav., has kindly tendered the assistance of officers of his command in the conduct of the school. These officers will prepare papers treating upon the special subject of practice marches. Col. James Rush Lincoln, commanding the 55th Infantry, will also furnish a paper on the same subject. After the reading of the papers there will be a free discussion open to all officers present.

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BORN.

HALSTEAD.—At Huntington, W. Va., to the wife of Lieut. Laurence Halstead, 13th U.S. Inf., a son.

JEFFERS.—At Annapolis, Md., May 9, 1906, to Lieut. William Nicholson Jeffers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jeffers, a daughter.

MARRIED.

FOX—LARGE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, 1906, Miss Mary Large, granddaughter of the late Gen. George G. Meade, U.S.A., to Mr. Charles Pemberton Fox.

LAWSON—HALLIDAY.—At Beaufort, S.C., May 10, 1906, Miss Mabel Dolores Shaw Halliday, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis A. Halliday, U.S.A., to Lieut. Laurin Leonard Lawson, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

McANDREW—BROWNE.—At Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 11, 1906, Lieut. J. A. McAndrew, 2d U.S. Inf., and Miss Louise Clara Browne.

McINTYRE—SWIGERT.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 10, 1906, Miss Jane Swigert, daughter of Col. Samuel M. Swigert, U.S.A., to Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MORRIS—MURPHY.—At New York city, May 12, 1906, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Haight, by the Rev. Father Murphy, Mary Gibbs Murphy, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Murphy, to Dr. Lewis Morris, U.S.N., son of the late Capt. Manigault Morris.

READ—ULMAN.—At New York city, May 5, 1906, Major Robert D. Read, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Alice Keen Ulman.

RUSSELL—MACARTHY.—At Burlington, Vt., May 7, 1906, W. W. Russell, brother of Lieut. George M. Russell, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Bernice Macarthy.

DIED.

BRADY.—Henrietta Margaret Brady, widow of the late Lieut. Col. George K. Brady, U.S.A., retired, at the residence of her son, Dr. M. B. Brady, 3001 Morris Place, Cincinnati, Ohio. Interment in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, May 14, 1906.

MILLER.—At the Midway Islands, May 13, 1906, Asst. Surg. James Miller, jr., U.S.N.

PAYNE.—At Atlantic City, N.J., May 8, 1906, Catherine J. Payne, wife of Surg. Edward D. Payne, U.S.N., retired.

PORTER.—At Spring Lake, New Jersey, May 7, 1906, Dr. G. W. Porter, father of Mrs. J. M. Poyer, wife of Lieut. Commander Poyer, U.S.N.

SCHURZ.—At New York city, May 15, 1906. Hon. Carl L. Schurz, major general, U.S.V., during the Civil War.

WILLIAMS.—At Springfield, Ohio, May 4, 1906, Mrs. Orson Bennett Williams, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams, U.S.N.

WINDER.—At Portsmouth, N.H., May 9, 1906, Mrs. Abby Rice Winder, mother of Comdr. William Winder, U.S.N.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J.—Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, of the 23d Infantry, are at Madison Barracks, N.Y., as shown in our list of Army stations. Cos. I and K are at Fort Niagara, N.Y., and L and M at Fort Ontario, N.Y., as also shown in the table.

C. L.—You should apply through the channel to have your name corrected on the Army rolls, and make the necessary statement of facts.

G. B.—Apply to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for a copy of the order governing the examination of enlisted men for commissions.

P. J.—A band leader in the U.S. Marine Corps receives $125 per month. He does not rank as a lieutenant.

T. F. G.—We do not recall the date of the article you refer to, and we have had a number of them on the same subject. You can look over our files in our office any day you like to call from 9 to 5 o'clock.

W. M.—You will have to make good the time you were absent without leave, and when you deserted you forfeited the pay due. A reward paid for a deserter shall be checked against his account. In addition to the reward such expenses as have been fairly incurred for lodging, subsistence and travel of a deserter or straggler may in special cases be checked against his account.

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Camp Connell, stating that in all probability Governor Curry, of Samar, had been captured by the Pulajans. He had gone into the interior with his staff and with a guard of Constabulary to receive the surrender of a number of Pulajans, under the leadership of Otoy and Teducduc, near Magetaon. When between the lines and ready to receive the surrender, the Governor and his party were suddenly attacked by the treacherous foe, who rushed them with their bolos. The Governor was separated from the other members of his staff, swam a river, and after a fight which ensued between the Pulajans and the Constabulary, was missing. The presumption was that he had probably met with some accident or that he had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The next day, however, a report was received stating that the Governor had been found and was uninjured. As a result of this incident Co. I, 21st Inf., was ordered to take the field and left Camp Connell on Tuesday of that week. The officers with this company were Captain Rose, Lieutenant Wood, Lieutenant Tiffany and Dr. Bruns. Co. L, in command of Captain Kobbé, left Camp Connell two days later.

The Pulajans, who are creating this disturbance at present, are not a class of people who are incited to opposition against the Government by religious fanaticism, or by just grievances against the people of the coast towns, or by a love for liberty and independence, but are merely a band of outlaws who live by plunder and who are therefore a constant menace to the vast majority of the peaceful inhabitants of the island. They may be compared to the bank robbers and train robbers of America, with the difference that they are still more prodigal of human life and still more defiant and daring, inasmuch as their capture in the jungles and among the hills of this sparsely populated country is less likely, and inasmuch as the native population of these small barrios is more helpless against them. It is essential to the happiness and peace of the inhabitants of Samar that this spirit of outlawry be crushed and exterminated, and it is in the interests of this peace, this happiness and prosperity that these officers and soldiers of the 21st Infantry took the field.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., April 7, 1906.

Monday, April 2, witnessed the inauguration of Henry Clay Ide as Governor General of the Philippine Islands, succeeding Gen. Luke Edward Wright, the present Ambassador to Japan. Governor General Ide has been Lieutenant Governor, and his elevation to the highest rank in this archipelago is a promotion well deserved.

Early in the morning natives in their very cleanest and gaudiest attire could be seen assembling on the Luneta, where Uncle Sam's brave boys, representing every branch of our military and naval organizations, were ordered to appear at 9:30 a.m., to receive the Governor General elect. At the Ayuntamiento the inaugural ceremonies were held. Troop G, 8th Cav., under command of Capt. Charles R. Howland, composed the immediate escort of honor. The entire route from the Malacanan to the capitol was lined with troops, Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Scouts and Constabulary, all in full uniform, making a most brilliant military showing, all under command of Brig. Gen. Winfield Scott Edgerly, who, with his aides, took position at the junction of Bagumbayan and the Luneta. The various Infantry regiments were commanded by their respective colonels: Col. A. C. Markley, 13th Inf.; Col. James Regan, 9th Inf., and Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf.; following the Infantry were the Philippine Scouts, then the marines, the Constabulary and Artillery, under command of Capt. John L. Hayden, 5th Battery, Field Art., of Fort Wm. McKinley, bringing up the rear.

The Governor General rode in a Victoria drawn by beautiful black American horses, and was accompanied by his military aide, Capt. R. H. Noble, 3d Inf. On reaching the Ayuntamiento the Chief Executive was preceded into the Marble Hall by the Supreme Court in their black satin gowns, Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Episcopal church, closing the line of international celebrities as they marched two by two to the rostrum. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Arellano, in Spanish, the official language of these islands, being interpreted into English by the executive secretary, Mr. Fergusson, who also translated the address of the new Governor General into Spanish after being read first in English. To the right of the Governor General sat Major Gen. Leonard Wood; to the left was Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, respectively in command of the land and water forces here. Next sat the cabinet officers, members of the Philippine Commission, and others. Among the audience was a representative of almost every nation on earth: Consuls General in court dress, the Chinese Minister with his hat of state, officers of the Department of Luzon marched over en masse dressed in full Oriental dress uniform of spotless white. The building was simply packed, music being furnished by the full strength of the Constabulary band. After the oath of office the guns at Fort Santiago boomed forth a salute.

We welcomed three of the Japanese fleet on March 31, commanded by Admiral Shimamura. The officers have been the recipients of many social attentions. Sunday a public reception was held in the grand opera house, given by the Japanese Consul General, Mr. Ito. Monday the Japanese officers attended the inauguration ceremonies, after which they were entertained at tiffin at the Army and Navy Club by General Wood. Others present were: Mr. Ito, Admiral Dayton, Generals Weston, Edgerly and Bliss; Colonels Andrews, Smith and Knight; Captains Gilmore, McCoy and Dorey. The Japanese officers were: Admiral Shimamura, Captains Ishibashi, Tsuchiya and Okunomiya; Lieut. Commander Nakajima, with Senor Roxas and Judge del Rosario. Tuesday a reception was held at the Malacanan by the Governor General and his daughter, Miss Marjorie Ide, to our naval visitors.

Fort William McKinley was the scene of a brilliant reception tendered Mrs. Markley, wife of Col. A. C. Markley, 13th Inf., at Corbin Hall, on Friday evening last. The bachelors with all the ladies in the garrison were invited and responded to a man; the married men were expected to remain at home and smoke the pipe of peace while their better halves were enjoying the superb sight as seen from the balcony of Corbin Hall, Laguna de Bay, in the not very far distance by moonlight—alone, of course. The benedicts declare vengeance; what will follow no one knows, only the bachelors will be supposed to suffer long and hard.

Before the regular weekly hop on Friday of last week Mrs. Fry, wife of Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf., entertained at dinner in honor of the Misses Weston, daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Weston. Last Sunday Capt. Thomas Q. Donaldson, 8th Cav., and Mrs. Donaldson gave a charming small dinner, their guests being Mrs. L. H. Slocum, Col. and Mrs. Anderson, Colonel Kingsbury, Col. and Mrs. Markley and Mrs. Sawtelle.

The Tuesday Euchre Club held its weekly session at the University Club rooms, corner Calle Real and the Luneta, Mrs. French acting as hostess. The first prize, a handsome piece of Japanese drawn work, was won by Mrs. Jack Hayes; second prize was a tie between Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. Edgerly, the latter winning in the cut. A third prize was won by Mrs. Valentine. Those present besides the lucky ones were: Mmes. Purviance, King, J. B. Bennett, Nicholson, Guilfoyle, Hull, Hayes, Gibson, Markley and Kinney. The Toe Dancing Club held an enjoyable meeting at Camp Wallace pavilion on the evening of the 3d.

On Wednesday night of last week Major R. H. Noble, 3d Inf., military aide to Governor General Ide, gave a beautiful dinner to Miss Majorie Ide at the Army and Navy Club. Besides the Chief Executive, there were present Gen. Leonard Wood, Captain McCoy, Miss Andrews, Miss Weston, Attorney General L. R. Wilfrey, Mr. McDonnell and many others prominent in civil life. The same evening Colonel Appel, Med. Dept., gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Coffin and her mother, Mrs. Mansfield.

Our chief quartermaster, Colonel Patten, and Mrs. Patten have gone to housekeeping in their new quarters at Plaza de Malate. The division chiefs are all getting comfortably housed in the new quarters just across the street, Calle Real, in Malate district, from our division commander, General Wood. In the space on the bay where the commanding general's quarters are, are only his stable quarters, with two aide's houses. Col. and Mrs. Patten recently gave a pleasant supper in honor of their sister, Miss Patten, who is visiting her brother just now.

The transport Logan came safely into port on the morning of the 1st, bringing the 8th Infantry, two troops of the 3d Cavalry, and many passengers. On April 3 the Logan started for Iloilo, Panay, with the 8th Infantry, bound for the Department of Visayas. After the disembarkment of the 8th, the 12th will go abroad en route for home. Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan is in command of the Department of Visayas. Among arrivals on the Logan was Gen. Jesse M. Lee, whom everybody welcomes back here. He will have command of the large and important garrison of Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga.

On Tuesday, the 3d, the cruiser Baltimore left for a cruise in Australian waters that will extend over a period of six months.

A movement is being made here to mark the spot where Major John A. Logan, jr., fell during the early days of the American occupancy. Recently a party, consisting of Colonel Tucker, Captain Green, of the Municipal Government, Mr. Shields and Mr. Spooner, made a trip to San Fabyan, beyond Dagupan, in order to locate the exact spot, where it is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of Major Logan.

Capt. George P. Ahern, in charge of Forestry Bureau here is just back from a trip to Benguet. Lieut. Ralph K. Kingman, 16th Inf., and Mrs. Kingman, are nicely quartered at No. 14 Price avenue, Fort William McKinley. Mrs. Edgar A. Fry, wife of Captain Fry, 13th Inf., gave a tastefully appointed luncheon party at her pleasant quarters on Wednesday last. Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Gardener, Mrs. Gohn and Mrs. White have all given dinners to a large number of guests during the past week.

Manila is fast becoming an important port of call for the various navies of the world. We have received and entertained first the Russians, then the English, and now the Japanese.

Mrs. Adams, wife of Lieutenant Adams, 12th Inf., is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Soleliac, wife of Lieut. Louis Soleliac, 16th Inf., at Fort McKinley. Mrs. Adams will remain here until the arrival of her husband's regiment, en route to the United States, when she will join Lieutenant Adams. Lieutenant Soleliac's quarters are No. 6 Price avenue. On April 2 General Wood, Gen. T. A. Bliss, Captain Thompson and Major Ripley left Manila on the Sabah for Batangas, Camp Connell, Camp Warwick, Camp Overton and posts on Lake Lanao, Cottabato, and Zamboanga. At Zamboanga, the headquarters of the Department of Mindanao, General Wood will formally turn over the command of that department to General Bliss. It is thought the party will complete their tour of inspection and arrive at Zamboanga by the 15th of this month.

CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, P.I., March 8, 1906.

A very pleasant event marked the closing days of the sojourn of the 12th Infantry at Camp Jossman, P.I. The occasion was a garrison social held on March 5, for the purpose of raising a contribution for the memorial bell in commemoration of officers and soldiers who have lost their lives in the Philippines, to be hung in the new cathedral now being erected in Manila by Bishop Brent. The ladies of the garrison, assisted by the companies of the 12th, provided refreshments, the several battalions having separate tables and displaying a friendly emulation in adorning them with lights and flowers and tempting delicacies. The social was held in the library, which willing hands had transformed into a bower of palms—the flags and Chinese lanterns lending a pleasing dash of color. The regimental band discoursed music throughout the evening, and Mrs. F. H. Adams rendered two solos in brilliant style. All worked enthusiastically to make the social a success and the evening passed rapidly and pleasantly for all. General Buchanan and a party of officers and ladies from Iloilo were present. General pleasure was expressed in witnessing a cordial social gathering of the whole regiment before leaving Camp Jossman for the various stations at home, and the thanks of the regiment are due to Col. and Mrs. Bubb, who devised and inspired the event. The 12th is glad to have its share in commemorating their fallen comrades, and the generous response of the companies of the regiment and others stationed at Camp Jossman, together with the proceeds of the social, netted the sum of $220.90.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., May 8, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Brightman and the Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Seattle, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Clark during the week.

The tenth annual meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs was held in Port Townsend during this week, and on Tuesday afternoon they visited this post in a body. At the dock they were met by the commanding officer, Capt. M. M. Mills, and his adjutant, Lieut. C. G. Rorebeck, and the ladies of the garrison. The two hundred ladies were driven up to the officers' quarters, where they were made comfortable and could enjoy the dress parade and band concert that was given in their honor. Particular credit is due to the soldiers for the excellent manner in which they executed parade; they seemed to realize they were literally on dress parade, and even in the eyes of the critical they were perfect. After the concert the ladies visited Captain Mills's company, 62d C.A., and were loud in their praise of how beautifully things were kept.

The dance in the post exchange building on Saturday evening was one of the most delightful of this season. Mrs. M. M. Mills and Mrs. C. G. Rorebeck were the hostesses, and as they greeted each guest they made them feel as if they were particularly welcome. Among those who attended were: Capt. and Mrs. Mills, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Lieut. and Mrs. Masteller, Chaplain and Mrs. Estherbrook, Dr. Waterhouse, Mr. Preston, Lieutenant Geere and Mr. Hopkins.

On Monday morning early the Government dock in Seattle



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was destroyed by fire. The origin is not known, but the damage is estimated at $125,000. Lieut. Col. W. A. Glassford, of the Signal Corps, was a heavy loser by the fire, as he had lately had all his household belongings sent to Seattle and stored in the dock. The post exchange at this fort lost goods amounting to $80.

Mrs. Melville Waterhouse has been quite sick at her home for two weeks, suffering from an attack of appendicitis.

Monday evening a brilliant farewell reception was given in the Washington Hotel, in Seattle, and the work of demolishing the building will begin at once, so as to make way for the march of progress and the upbuilding of Seattle on a larger scale. Through the hospitality of the manager, Mr. J. A. Moore, a generous invitation to all the officers and their ladies in this district was issued, not only for the dance, but for hotel accommodations, and was accepted by a good number of officers, who went and expressed appreciation for those who were not so fortunate as to go.

Lieut. R. E. Noble, Med. Dept., of Fort Casey, left last week for San Francisco to take charge of the supplies of the hospitals in Golden Gate Park.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 10, 1906.

Gen. Alfred E. Bates, U.S.A., retired, reached San Francisco the first of the week, having come as the personal representative of the Secretary of War to look into the manner in which the relief funds, subscribed all over the country, and placed at the disposal of the Red Cross here, have been disbursed. General Bates was introduced to the committee having the work in charge yesterday morning by Mayor Schmitz, and expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied with what had been done, having gone carefully over all the accounts.

The garrison is beginning to settle down into more of the old routine during the last few days, and the return to the post of the 67th Company on Tuesday makes the number of companies for duty here complete. The examining board for Coast Artillery gunners, consisting of Capts. E. S. Benton, Daniel W. Ketcham and Arthur T. Balentine, is hard at work this week, and has completed the examination of the 10th Company, Col. R. H. Patterson, and the 61st and 32d Companies of Coast Artillery have returned to their station at Fort Baker. Colonel Patterson will immediately begin packing for his move to Fort Screven. The 1st Cavalry arrived the first of the week from Texas, and are in camp on the athletic field. The 20th Infantry came in from their station to-day and have pitched their tents on the lower parade. The marines also returned to Mare Island to-day, so the number of troops on duty in various districts of the city is being lessened.

Fifteen Army surgeons are taking their examinations for promotion at the general hospital. Among them was Lieut. R. U. Patterson, of this post, who is being congratulated upon having finished his work a day or two ago.

The changes in officers' quarters begin to-morrow, when Lieut. and Mrs. Shinkle move out to the new quarters between the Presidio and Fort Winfield Scott and take up their abode with Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor. Capt. and Mrs. Balentine take the Briggs house, and Lieut. and Mrs. Briggs move into Lieut. Shinkle's old quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. McAlister will take Lieutenant Campbell's house and Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell will move into Lieutenant Locke's quarters. Lieutenant Locke will take Lieutenant Doe's house, and Lieutenant Doe, Lieut. and Mrs. Perry, and Lieut. and Mrs. Waller have been assigned quarters in the Cantonment.

Mrs. Russell and her little son left for the East on Tuesday, where they expect to spend the summer, and Mrs. Kennedy and her little family and Mrs. Rutherford and her daughter have also gone east for a few months. Socially, there is absolutely nothing going on in the garrison, for the officers have been too busy to do anything outside their work. Gen. Cyrus S. Roberts, U.S.A., retired, who has spent several months at the Presidio, visiting his daughter, Mrs. Tilman Campbell, left for the east to-night.

To-morrow the wagonette begins making regular trips from the post to the Fillmore street cars, as it will be months before any line runs into the Presidio again. The automobiles which have been rented by the Government for various officers, in the past few weeks, were taken away to-day, only eleven being left in the service, three for the department and eight for the division.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., May 13, 1906.

The post baseball team returned last week from a four days' trip, during which four games were played; three with college teams and one with Fort Leavenworth. In each game the team defeated its opponents by a large score and won with ease. The following are the scores: Riley vs. Ottawa University, 14-2; Riley vs. Haskell Indian School, 13-3; Riley vs. Fort Leavenworth, 13-6; Riley vs. St. Mary's College, 7-2. This afternoon the 9th Cavalry Squadron team of this garrison defeated the Topeka Giants (colored), by a score of 10-4, on the athletic park diamond. The excellent work done by the post ball team has roused a great interest in baseball in the garrison and the vicinity, and large crowds turn out for the games. Fort Riley now has without a doubt the fastest team in its history.

The constructing quartermaster, Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, has been informed that money from this fiscal year's appropriation has been set aside for the construction of a large root house near the new commissary building, and a stable for public animals near the post hospital. Work will also be commenced after the first of the coming fiscal year on the remodeling of the old guardhouse in the Cavalry post, which will be used as an administration building for that garrison, and the construction of shelter sheds and five hundred rods of fence at the school pasture, where the horses and polo ponies of the school are kept.

Capt. and Mrs. Short entertained at luncheon on Saturday, a week ago, for their guests, General Carter and Captain White, who were here for the graduating exercises of the special class of officers. In the evening they also entertained at dinner. Beside the guests of honor there were present: Major and Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Snow, and Mrs. McBlain. Col. S. W. Taylor, Art. Corps, left last week for his new station at Fort Worden, Wash., where he has assumed the command of the District of Puget Sound. Colonel Taylor's family will follow him very shortly. Major Eli D. Hoyle, Art. Corps, is in command of the Artillery subpost until the arrival of Lieut. Col. M. M. Macomb, who relieves Colonel Taylor. At present Colonel Macomb is on duty in Washington, completing a report of his observations while with the Japanese forces in Manchuria. Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., and his assistant,

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 15, 1906.

It has been communicated officially to the Naval Academy that Midshipmen William T. Boyd, jr., of Peoria, Ill., and Charles M. Games, of Grinnell, Ia., who had been convicted of hazing by court-martial, have been pardoned by the President. They will, however, be compelled to enter the third class and thus will lose a year. This, and the fact that they have been under arrest for over three months, is deemed sufficient punishment. In his trial before court-martial, Boyd conducted his own defense in a very skillful manner. The President has held a conference with two of the Navy officers who formed the court-martial in the hazing cases. It is understood that the conference related to the restoration of such midshipmen as appear to deserve it.

An imperative order has been issued at the Naval Academy that after May 15 no dogs will be permitted in the Academy grounds, whether in leash or not. It created some consternation, as there are a number of dog owners in the Academy grounds.

The resignation of Midshipman E. K. Meade, of the fourth class, has been accepted. Arnold Simmons, of Kentucky, has passed all his mental and physical examinations for admission to the Academy and has been sworn in.

The midshipmen won Saturday afternoon from the baseball team of the Carlisle Indians by a score of 5 to 3. The game was one of the most interesting of the season, and although a number of errors were made on each side, abounded in lively hitting and sharp fielding. The local players took a big lead by making four runs in the first inning, made on singles by Symington, Goldthwaite, Theobald and Hambsch. The game was particularly pleasing to the supporters of the Navy, on account of the excellent work of several new men and the improved playing of Captain Theobold, who has not been in form this season. Van Auken's pitching demonstrated that he is an excellent substitute for Needham, and Lombard on third and Bacon at second played specially fine games. Theobold led the team at the bat with three hits and took in five flies in right field. The reliable Gill was somewhat off, but his errors were all excusable.

The Naval Academy track team won from the track team of Pennsylvania State College Saturday afternoon by a score of 62 1-2 to 34 1-2. Four Academy records were broken by the midshipmen, all in the runs. Of the twelve events the midshipmen won nine. Lee C. Carey, of the fourth class, broke two Academy records, the 100-yard, which he lowered from 10 even to 9 3-4 seconds; and the 220-yard dash, in which he struck the fifth off in 22 1-5 mark, at which it has stood. The other records broken were the quarter, brought by Purnell, from 52 3-4 to 50 1-5 seconds, and the mile reduced from 4.45 to 4.38 1-5 by Rankin.

Summaries: 100-yd. dash, Carey, Navy, 9 4-5 secs; second, Burg, Navy; running high jump, Lauman, Navy, 5 ft. 5 1-2 ins.; second, Brewster, Pennsylvania State; 120-yd. hurdle, Turner, Navy, 16 1-5 secs.; second, Zink, Pennsylvania State; 440-yd. dash, Purnell, Navy, 50 4-5 secs.; second, Arnold, Pennsylvania State; polo vault, Strayer, Pennsylvania State, 10 ft. 2 1-2 ins.; second, Zink, Pennsylvania State, Abbett, Navy; shot put, McConnell, Navy, 37 ft. 10 ins.; second, Chambers, Navy; mile run, Rankin, Navy, 4 mins. 38 1-5 secs.; second, Smith, Pennsylvania State; 220-yd. hurdle, Turner, Navy, 28 secs.; second, Childs, Pennsylvania State; hammer throw, Dunn, Pennsylvania State, 118 ft. 2 ins.; second, Northcroft, Navy; broad jump, Burg, Navy, 20 ft. 4 ins.; second, Howell, Navy; half-mile run, Kaiser, Pennsylvania State, 2 mins. 1 3-5 secs.; second, Emmett, Navy; 220-yd. dash, Carey, Navy, 22 secs.; second, Henry, Pennsylvania State.

As a result of the April examination for admission to the Naval Academy, there are now thirteen members of next year's fourth class sworn in and on leave until June 18. Out of the twenty-seven candidates who, after successfully passing the mental examination, asked for an immediate physical examination, nine were rejected by the medical board. The remainder of the 100 and more who were successful mentally will take the physical examination along with those who take the mental examination in June. The thirteen new midshipmen, who will be known as "functions" until after June 1, when the present fourth classmen will become "youngsters" or third classmen, are: Louis Hancock, jr., Austin, Texas; Wadleigh Capehart, Washington, D.C.; Augustine H. Gray, Boston, Mass.; Alston R. Simpson, Fort Gaines, Ga.; Joseph P. Northfleet, Rocabel, N.C.; Walter D. LaMont, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Ernest H. Colerick, Harvey, Ill.; Jefferson D. Granberry, Hazlehurst, Miss.; Thomas A. Nicholson, Henderson, Ky.; John E. Wallace, Corinth, Miss.; Franklin S. Steinwacks, Coatsville, Pa.; Arnold Simmons, Richmond, Ky.; Charles Bancroft Carroll, Md. Midshipman Capehart is a son of Capt. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., who was one of the witnesses for the defense in the court-martial of Midshipman Stephen Decatur, jr.

The proportions that hazing had attained at the Naval Academy prior to the administration of Admiral Sands and his determined efforts to stamp out the practice, are just beginning to be realized. Fully 200 of the members of the two upper classes are involved, according to an estimate by one situated to speak with authority. Since the assignment of punishment has been placed in the hands of the Superintendent by the new hazing law, Admiral Sands has had his hands full. Each day large squads of the middies are mustered before him and given their punishment, graded according to the seriousness of the offense as shown by "plebe" testimony before the board of investigating officers. It is said that between fifty and seventy-five per cent. of the upper classmen will be deprived of all shore liberty and similar privileges during the coming summer cruise. Others will lose these boons of middy life until June 15 or the middle of July. Admiral Sands, on Monday, notified Acting Secretary Newberry that all cases of hazing prior to Feb. 1, last, have been adjudged, the participants punished, and the incidents closed.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., May 9, 1906.

The Navy Relief Society came into prominence last Saturday night when "Young Mrs. Winthrop" was presented in the sail loft at the navy yard. Several hundred people witnessed the performance, the proceeds of which accrued to the benefit of that charitable organization. The loft was lavishly decorated with flags and signals, while the stage was brilliantly and effectively lighted with electricity. The Commandant, with the officers under his command, their families, friends and a large delegation from Norfolk and from the personnel of the ships were present.

It was not easy to determine the exact nature of the effect the play produced on the audience, so diverse were the opinions expressed. But it certainly is a matter of history that handkerchiefs were used, some for the purpose of wiping tear-dimmed eyes, and others to dry dripping brows. Sobs there were none, it is true, but in the intense silences throughout the melodrama the distant crackling and crunching of peanuts was audible. The deserted scene was visited some hours later, purposely to study the lay of the land, and philosophically to determine by what action of the human intellect man finds peanuts necessary for the proper digestion of a play. Yes, the shells were all there, visible evidence of the depravity of the theater-going public. A careful investigation of the floor revealed nothing further, notwithstanding the sudden torrent of tears, when the villain, to the accompaniment of ghoulish music, bade farewell to his trusting spouse. So the soft rustling of handkerchiefs and the moistening of officers' eyes caused no wonderment. The excitement gradually grew. In order to avoid the heat, and to reach a spot of greater safety and of less exposure to the forensic bursts from the stage, a retreat was made to the rear of the audience, and there during the dreadful physchological moments following blood curdling scenes of conjugal infelicity, one could listen to his heart beats without fear of detection.

The nine o'clock gun on the Franklin caused considerable consternation on the stage, for the heroine forgot the sadness of life, with its consequent bitterness, to laugh and smother her smiles in an armful of roses. The audience giggled appreciatively. But the merriment finally subsided, as the pathos of the play was overpowering. And so silence reigned in the assembly, until the curtain forever blotted the Young Mrs. Winthrop from sight.

There was no attempt made by the authorities to exclude dramatic critics, yet one curious result occurred. A leading Norfolk daily after devoting to the performance a few lines as reading matter, promptly rendered a bill for the information it had received. It certainly is a poor rule that is not elastic enough to work both ways. Notwithstanding which the society derived considerable pecuniary benefit.

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MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 10, 1906.

With the withdrawal of the Navy from San Francisco yesterday and the return of the bluejackets and marines to Mare Island, this yard's connection with the recent terrible disaster in California's great metropolis may be considered virtually closed. Too high praise cannot be given to the work done by the officers, sailors and marines while on duty in the ruins of San Francisco. Officers and men alike were hailed much as heroes when they returned to the yard this afternoon. The tug had been sent down for them, and the Mare Island Station band was in waiting on the quay wall long before the tug came in sight. When she finally pulled in a lively, rollicking air was struck. Rear Admiral McCalla, commandant of the yard, addressed the returning men, speaking in high terms of the work they had done in San Francisco and of the splendid showing they had made during the past three weeks of unceasing duty and hardships. For the first time since the memorable 18th of April there are a number of marine officers on duty here, and from now on the regular routine of official life will go on as it has not gone for three weeks past, for with only one or two officers and a mere handful of marines left here it has been impossible to do any duty except that which was absolutely necessary.

In a way the fates have been kind, for the loss of government property in Seattle will keep the transport service in San Francisco. Seattle has long desired the transports from the Orient to put in to her docks and had the fire not occurred there, several days ago, she would doubtless have made a hard fight to gain her end, now that so much of San Francisco has been laid waste. Among those who were to sail on the Sheridan, which was damaged by the fire, were Mrs. Charles G. Smith, from this yard, and her sister, Miss Mary Harvey, of Washington, D.C. Miss Harvey arrived here some days before the scheduled time of the Sheridan's sailing, and with her sister was the guest of Mrs. Holden A. Evans. They left the yard on Saturday, the fifth, for Seattle, there to take the transport, but the fire there detained them in that city. It seemed that the fates were against both Passed Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Smith going to the naval station at Honolulu, where the former is now on duty. Dr. Smith was to have sailed from San Francisco on April 19, but the earthquake and general disaster prevented the sailing of the ship. He was in constant attendance on the injured in the burning city, and later returned to Mare Island, finally sailing some ten days after the date which his orders called for; and then, strange to say, Mrs. Smith was also detained by a fire in Seattle. On the Friday evening before they left Mare Island Mrs. Evans gave a small bridge party for Mrs. Smith and Miss Harvey, at which the prizes were won by Miss Harvey and Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau. Other guests were Mrs. Frank Anderson, Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry, Asst. Surgeon Schiller and Naval Constructor Evans.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. William McEntee, who left for the East several weeks ago, returned to Mare Island on Saturday, the fifth. They enjoyed a delightful visit in New York, where they were the guests of Mrs. McEntee's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chamberlain. Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla also returned to the yard on Saturday last after a short visit to the new home which the McCallas have purchased near Santa Barbara. Miss Lillie McCalla, who accompanied her mother on the trip, remained in the South, where Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla intend to join her on Saturday, Rear Admiral McCalla having obtained a ten days' leave. Mrs. MacArthur, jr., and her small son Arthur MacArthur, third, who have been visiting here for the past couple of months, will leave for the Orient again very shortly. Mrs. MacArthur intends to remain in the Orient on this trip until her husband is ordered home. Capt. Frank H. Holmes, retired, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Margaret Holmes and Bradford Holmes are all guests at the home of Civil Engineer Rosseau. Miss Margaret Holmes is rapidly recovering from her recent illness, which, fortunately, was not aggravated by the trying experience she passed through in being removed from one hospital to another, and eventually to Mare Island, so soon after an operation for appendicitis, which was performed less than a week before the earthquake made it necessary for her to be taken from San Francisco. At that time Mrs. Holmes and her son were in the southern part of the State, the latter having gone as far south as New Mexico some time ago to recover his health after a long illness.

Daniel Turner, of San Francisco, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, for the past couple of weeks. Mrs. George R. Slocum came up from her Alameda home the first of the week, and has been staying here during the time the Marblehead has been in port, as Lieutenant Commander Slocum is attached to the cruiser. At present Mrs. Slocum is a guest at the home of Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks. Lieut. Earl H. Ellis, who left for his home in Iowa on a leave, early in April, returned Tuesday. Comdr. Henry G. Gearing, Chief of the Department of Equipment, left to-day for San Diego, where he has gone to inspect the new wireless telegraph station which is being established at Point Loma near that city. Considerable work is now being done at the yard in the assembling of the outfits for the other stations which are yet to be established along the coast, in pursuance of the orders of the Navy Department for eight stations at regular intervals between Point Loma and the Puget Sound Yard. With the completion of the Point Loma station the work on all those from this yard south will be completed.

Miss Mattie Milton was in Grass Valley visiting her brother, Maxwell Milton, at the time of the fire in San Francisco and she accordingly lost many beautiful things that she had recently brought home from the Orient with her. Comdr. and Mrs. J. B. Milton were staying at the Bella Vista and succeeded in saving only a few of their possessions. All three will leave shortly for a visit to the southern part of the State. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles B. Stone, jr., are expected to arrive here from the Philippines on the next transport. They will go on to Fort Bayard, New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Marriner, of San Francisco, and Miss Mary Marriner, the fiancée of Ensign Wallace Bertholf, of the Perry, have gone to Oakland. They came to Mare Island shortly after the San Francisco disaster and were guests at the Apartment House. They expect to erect a new home in Berkeley, not far from Rear Admiral Henry Glass's handsome residence. Asst. Naval Constr. Richard D. Gatewood came up from Alameda to-day as the guest of Naval Constr. H. A. Evans. He arrived from the Boston Navy Yard only recently and will report for duty here on Monday next. This will give Mare Island three assistant naval constructors.

The cruiser Marblehead, under command of Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan, came up to the yard on Sunday last and immediately commenced coaling, preparatory to starting off on a cruise. In addition to the coal in her bunkers she carried fifty tons in sacks, and a rumor that she was under sealed orders when she left here started the report that she was going either to Honolulu or Acapulco, on the theory that if she were going north she would have abundant opportunities of coaling without taking a deck load from here. This morning she left the yard. The cruiser Boston and the gunboat Princeton came up to the yard this afternoon, the former flying a yellow flag as the result of measles aboard. Both ships are anchored in the stream, but it is understood that there is to be considerable repair work done on them before they again leave the yard. While here they will be fitted out for the summer cruise, and it is supposed that they will go north as usual.

CAMP CONNELL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., April 9, 1906.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Philippines Division, visited Camp Connell on his tour of inspection last week Thursday. He was accompanied by General Bliss, commanding the Department of Visayas, Captain Thompson and Major Ripley, of the General Staff, and Major Frank McCoy. This visit was of more than ordinary interest to the officers and enlisted men of the 21st Infantry, inasmuch as the question of abandoning Camp Connell as a military post was under consideration and the final decision depended largely on General Wood's opinion in the matter. The entire command appeared on the parade grounds in a state of preparation for field service, and presented a most excellent appearance, reflecting credit upon the commanding officer, Colonel Williams, and the officers and enlisted men. The entire reservation, favored by frequent showers, also presented an attractive appearance, and, while no official statement has as yet been published, the general opinion prevails that Camp Connell will not be abandoned. The present prospects are that the 21st Infantry will spend the remaining months of this term of foreign service at this post. This would meet with general satisfaction, as this is one of the most delightful posts in the islands.

Lieut. Ward Dabney, 21st Inf., on detached service as Q. M. of the transport Seward, was at Camp Connell for a few hours on Wednesday. He has recently returned from China, where the Seward has been undergoing some repairs. Mrs. Flynn, wife of Sergeant Flynn, and her niece, Bessie, left on the Seward last week bound for Manila, to sail soon for the United States. Lieut. G. A. Pray, Philippine Scouts, and Dr. Eskabar spent several days here on their way to Laoang, and left on the Seward Wednesday, going to their station by way of Manila. Lieut. Chase Doster has returned from a leave of about two months, spent chiefly in China. Mrs. W. B. McCaskey, who also availed herself of the opportunity of going to China on the transport Seward, returned last week.

Capt. A. L. Parmerter left this morning for Catbalogan and Paranas, to engage cargadores for field service. Capt. C. E. Hampton, commanding Co. D, was here yesterday superintending the moving of his personal and company property to Gandara. Co. D relieved Co. K at that post about a month ago, giving the latter company the opportunity of coming in for target practice. This change was made permanent by a recent order.

Several changes took place recently in military affairs at Camp Connell. Capt. Ralph Van Deman, detailed on the General Staff, was relieved as regimental adjutant by Capt. Almon L. Parmenter; Captain Parmenter was relieved as regimental Q.M. by Capt. Wilson Chase.

On Sunday morning, March 25, a disquieting report reached

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have completed a survey of the Republican River bottoms, and returned yesterday to their station at St. Louis, Mo. The work has required several weeks to complete. Captain Stivers, purchasing commissary at Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor in the post on Friday.

The officers' baseball team of this garrison defeated the officers' team at Fort Leavenworth on Saturday afternoon, a week ago, in a closely contested game, the score standing 9 to 10. Lieutenant Holderness, of the Riley team, knocked two clean home runs during the contest.

The 16th Battery (Siege) is expected to arrive here about the 10th of June from Fort Leavenworth, for the purpose of engaging in its annual target practice. The battery will march both ways. Last year this organization was without target practice, owing to the fact that its equipment did not include the new sights.

Mrs. Slocum and Miss Fair, who have been visiting for about a week at Fort Leavenworth, have rejoined the garrison. Miss Maude Banister, daughter of Colonel Banister, is visiting with Mrs. Woodruff at Fort Leavenworth.

The Cavalry and Artillery commands of this post will begin testing this week a stock food manufactured by a Chicago concern. Five hundred pounds have been shipped here for the purpose, and tests will be carried on under the direction of Veterinarians Plummer, 4th Cav., and Will Young, Art. Corps. It is claimed for the food that it improves the health and vigor of animals, while at the same time making a saving in the grain ration.

The engagement of Miss Mary Morgan, daughter of Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Morgan, to 2d Lieut. Clarence K. Lyman, 4th Cav., was announced one evening last week, at the quarters of Major Morgan, in the presence of a gathering of friends. Lieutenant Lyman was a member of the special student officers' class which was recently graduated from this school, and is now on his way to the Philippines, to join his regiment.

The officers' polo team has begun active practice, and already two games have been played with the Junction City Polo Club on the athletic club grounds. The post team won both games, the first by a score of 7 1-4 to 0, and the second by a score of 5 to 4 1-4. Many officers are taking a great interest in the game, and nearly everyone on the post is enrolled as an active or associate member. It is intended, if possible, to have a series of games played here with the Kansas City Hunt and Polo Club, Fort Leavenworth, and the post teams as opponents.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., May 8, 1906.

The smallpox quarantine has been raised and passes are being issued to the men again. The guard that has been at the bridge to prevent men leaving the post without passes has also been taken off.

The enlisted men gave a dance in the gymnasium last night in honor of Mrs. Caldwell, wife of 1st Sergeant Caldwell, of Co. I, who has been away for several months.

Capt. David Baker, asst. surg., left Wednesday morning for San Francisco, Cal., for duty in the hospitals.

Co. B defeated Co. D at baseball on Sunday afternoon by a score of 15 to 5.

Lieut. F. W. Ball, 25th Inf., had a brother killed in the recent disaster in San Francisco, and his parents are among the missing. He has been granted a leave and has gone to California to try and locate them.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., May 12, 1906.

Miss Lewis, of Omaha, arrived on Sunday, May 6, to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Karnes. A party from the post, composed of Lieut. and Mrs. Karnes, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Byram, Miss Brooks, the Misses Hunter, Lieutenants Griffith, Strong, Koch, Carter, Wilson and Dr. Brooks, went to Deadwood on Tuesday evening to attend the opening of the new opera house there. Creston Clarke and company presented "Monsieur Beaucaire" in a most satisfactory manner. The same evening the Officers' Club entertained the garrison at cards. The prizes were won by Major Hunter and Mrs. Turner.

The Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Miller's on Wednesday afternoon. The prizes were carried off by Mrs. Biddle and Mrs. Parham. Miss Frost, of Spearfish, arrived on Wednesday and is the guest of Major and Mrs. McCulloch for a few days.

The officers and ladies of the garrison gave a reception on Wednesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Rodgers. The hall was very elaborately decorated. Dancing was indulged in until about eleven, after which a most delightful supper was served. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Lott entertained at dinner, Col. and Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, and Lieutenant Koch. The same evening Major and Mrs. McCulloch gave a dinner in honor of their guest Miss Frost. Their other guests were Miss Hunter, Miss Brooks, Lieutenants Griffith and Wilson and Dr. Brooks.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., May 13, 1906.

Miss Wilhelmina Lowe, who was the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. W. Lowe, for a short time, left the early part of the week for Paris, France. Capt. and Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall entertained at dinner Friday evening for Miss Castle, of St. Paul, Minn. The centerpiece was of apple blossoms and the guests were, Mrs. E. R. Stone, Miss Castle, Mrs. Pauline Murphy and Lieut. G. B. Sharon. On Thursday Gen. T. J. Wint, Col. E. B. Pratt, Capt. W. E. Ayer, Mrs. Townsend Whelen, Miss Helen Howard, Mrs. Lindsay Rucker, Mrs. E. R. Stone, Miss Castle and Lieut. Charles C. Allen drove to the target range, about five miles distant, and were the luncheon guests of the officers' mess there.

Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Welsh and daughter, Meno, left Monday for a month's stay in New York, Washington and Philadelphia. Capt. Guy G. Palmer and daughter left the same day for Illinois, where they will visit Captain Palmer's mother on her ranch. Miss Castle, of St. Paul, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. R. Stone. Mrs. R. R. Stogsdall is entertaining Miss Mayhew, of Omaha. Capt. Charles W. Castle has been ordered, temporarily, for duty in San Francisco. Miss Helen Howard, of Omaha, was a guest, during the week, of Col. and Mrs. E. B. Pratt and Mrs. Townsend Whelen. Mrs. Hansford L. Threlkeld and son, Tom, have gone to Kentucky to visit relatives and friends.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 10, 1906.

Last week as the 1st Cavalry waited in El Paso, Capt. Henry R. Richmond and Lieut. Horace N. Munro gave an informal dinner party to several friends they found in El Paso. Their guests were Mrs. Price, wife of Capt. J. Harrison Price, 2d Inf., the Messrs. Longuremare, brothers of Mrs. Price, Dr. E. D. Sinks, Captain Wright and Lieutenant Frith. Miss Partello, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello, took a prominent part in the play "Shakespeare's Women," which was given last week by the Woman's Club of El Paso.

Invitations have been issued by the officers and their wives to a large hop at the post on May 18. Everyone is looking forward to the event with much pleasure, as it is the first dance given at the garrison for nearly two years. Mrs. Laubach and Mrs. Corcoran, wives of Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf., and Capt. T. M. Corcoran, 13th Cav., arrived in El Paso this week from the east. They returned with their mother, Mrs. Hagne, who has been with Mrs. Corcoran at Fort Myer, Va.

Work on the delayed enlarging of the post is to be begun at once with the building of a field officers' quarters. The garrison, when the new buildings are completed, will accommodate a battalion and headquarters.

INCREASE OF GERMAN ARMY.

A writer in the United Service Gazette makes the following comparison between the peace establishment of the German army in 1871 just after the war with France and the present establishment. Tabulated the comparison is as follows:

	1905	1871
Battalions Infantry	633	469
Squadrons	510	465
Batteries Field Artillery	574	300
Battalions Foot Artillery	40	29
Battalions Pioneers	29	18
Battalions Communications Troops	12	—
Battalions Train	23	18

The writer says: "The total increase in the peace footing is very considerable, namely, 104,000 men, or a little more than 20 per cent. during the thirty-five years under review. It is when we turn to the increases in the number of the units that we see what the additions to the German army of recent years will mean in war. No less than 164 battalions have been added to the number which existed in 1871, or rather more than 33 per cent. The increase in the cavalry has been trivial, only 10 per cent., but that of the field artillery is enormous, nearly 100 per cent. This shows clearly the high value which, in Germany, is placed upon that arm of the service. The foot artillery has also been increased about 35 per cent., while the additions to the pioneers are over 50 per cent., and those to the train nearly 30 per cent. The new branch of the service, the 'Verkehr truppen,' has been inaugurated and lately increased to twelve battalions. We must not forget that with all these increases there has been a reduction of the term of service generally, from three years to two years, which means that there are about 30 per cent. more men passed through the ranks now than was possible under the old system; this, of course, in time, will make a proportionate increase in the reserves of the army. The exact meaning of all the figures quoted is that the German Empire will have at its disposal, on the outbreak of a war, an army 33 per cent. stronger than that with which she fought France in 1870-1. And this, it must be remembered, takes no account of the enormous increases which have been made in the naval services.

"Germans invest their money very carefully, and look for certain interest, if not at a very high rate. These huge offensive forces are kept up entirely so that Germany may be in a position to dictate terms to Europe whenever the occasion may arise. She has had a very good return for her investments on armaments during the last forty years, and she is evidently looking forward to even better returns from her greater investments. While Russia is crippled Germany will have her best chance, so that if Western Europe does not bestir herself and combine against the aggressor, there is very little doubt that someone will soon have heavy interest to pay to Germany as a return on her increased military capital. We must acknowledge that Germany thoroughly deserves success from her policy, supported as it is by such a splendid military machine. She has carefully prepared the way, and unless other nations follow her example, she may, at an early date, get all she may demand."

Under the military estimates in Germany there will be created before Oct. 1 one cavalry regiment—Jäger zu Pferde—formed out of two squadrons of the Jäger zu Pferde already existing: two infantry battalions to form third battalions of regiments; one fortress battalion as the third battalion of the 8th Fortress Regiment, formed out of certain existing units; and another battalion to act as a third battalion of the 13th Regiment, also formed out of existing units.

INCREASE OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Shortly after the cessation of hostilities in Manchuria, Field Marshal Oyama, of the Japanese army, entertained two hundred of his subordinate officers at a banquet in Mukden, and in the course of an address he said: "It is essential that the imperial army be kept thoroughly equipped and of full complement. Officers and soldiers, I ask you to apply yourselves with greater zeal than ever, each to his respective duties."

"These utterances," writes the Tokio correspondent of the London Times, under date of April 13, "are interpreted to convey an intimation that the Japanese military establishment must be increased, and, indeed, before the publication of Marquis Oyama's speech, rumors were widely current that the government intended to raise the army's strength to twenty divisions. When the war broke out there were thirteen divisions—namely, twelve numbered from one to twelve, and the Guards. To these there were added four others during the war—namely, the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. I do not here refer to the Second Reserves (*kobi*) who, by a special ordinance, had their period of liability for service lengthened from 12 1-3 to 17 1-3 years. They will be spoken of again presently. The four new divisions now in question were organized with conscripts in the normal manner, and might to-day be disbanded without affecting the regular establishment. They are not to be disbanded, however, if rumor be credible; on the contrary, they are to be supplemented by three other divisions, bringing the whole number to twenty. What the strength of the army will then be on a war footing the Japanese military authorities alone are competent to say exactly, but an approximation may be obtained by a simple calculation—thus, if thirteen divisions represent a war force of 470,000, what will twenty divisions represent? But this is a matter carefully enveloped in secrecy. It is not certain even that the army mustered exactly 470,000 of all arms when the last war broke out, and thus, the very basis of the calculation being questionable, the result is open to correction.

"In the spring of 1904, a Japanese division on a war footing mustered some 35,000 combatants of all arms. On that moderate basis the rumored new establishment would represent a fighting force of some 700,000, capable of expansion to nearly a million if all the reserves were called up.

"As to these reserves tolerably full explanations have already been published by The Times. The main point to be noted is that, whereas a conscript's period of service liability under the old system ended after he had been three years with the colors, four and one-third years with the First Reserves (*yobi*), and five years with the Second Reserves (*kobi*), as the Second Reserves are now borne on the rolls for ten years, which increases by some fifty per cent. the force available for war purposes. If the rumored system be adopted, Japan will be capable of putting into the field and maintaining there an army of a million combatants. That appears to be her idea of living up to the duties of the expanded Alliance.

"There will doubtless be numerous reforms in obedience to the teachings of the war, but at present the only changes openly mentioned are the organization of an independent railway corps (*dokuritsu tetsudo-tai*), a balloon corps (*keikikyu-tai*), machine-gun corps for at-



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tachment to infantry regiments (*kikanho-tai*), and foot artillery (*kihohei-tai*). There is also talk of changing the cavalry organization from a brigade to a division—which would mean doubling the force—and of altering the period of service with the colors from three years to two years. Apparently, the experiences of the recent war go to prove that two years' men are capable of quite excellent service in the field, and even that one year's soldiers are by no means untrustworthy."

EXPERIMENTAL MILITARY TRAINING.

We have already referred to the experiment in military training undertaken in England by Col. A. W. A. Pollock, editor of the United Service Magazine. He asserted last fall in the London Spectator "that a recruit, militia or otherwise, if properly trained for six months, should then be a more skilful fighting man than the modern British regular of whatever length of service." A special correspondent of the London Times says: "Although the progress must be very satisfactory to all concerned with the experiment, yet the question which affects the public is, not so much whether Colonel Pollock will be able, as I feel sure he will be able, to turn out his present command in a condition to fulfil his contention, as whether the present experiment may not prove the whole fundamental training structure of the Army—namely, the training of the soldier recruits—to be antiquated and rotten. The regimental officer who, while nominally responsible for a company, is rarely given the opportunity of seeing his men, much less of training them, will appreciate the truth in this statement. I therefore hope that the experiment may be allowed, in order that this experimental company may have the opportunity of laying bare this particular tract of nakedness in the land.

"In fairness it must be said, however, that the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the formation of this experimental company have provided a better class of recruit than would have come under Colonel Pollock's command if he had selected the first hundred candidates presenting themselves in ordinary course for militia enlistment. The following averages will make 'the class' of the Spectator recruits clear to all professional soldiers: Age, 19 years ten months; height, 5 feet 7 3-4 inches; weight, 134 pounds; chest measurement, 35 1-2 inches. To all intents and purposes the men are paid, housed, and treated in the same manner as army recruits. They wear the regulation service kit with the legend S. E.C. (Spectator experimental company) on their shoulder straps. Almost every class of man is represented. There are a few of gentle birth, the remainder including club waiters, gardeners, ships' stewards, kennelmen, mechanics, laborers and unemployed. The general keenness pervading all ranks may be judged from the case of one man who, before joining the original muster, finished his week's work in Leeds on Saturday afternoon and bicycled down to Hunslow to parade on Mondays. Another, a yokel who had never seen London, tramped up from Mid Kent to enlist. This man not only found the recruiting office, but also his way to the doctor in Welbeck street and back to Westminster before tramping home. It should be remembered that during the latter part of the late war Japan made fighting material in less than six months."

BRITISH NAVAL GUNNERY.

From the London Daily Telegraph of April 27, 1906, we take the account which follows of the annual gunnery competitions of the British fleets: "Keen rivalry is being excited by the annual gunnery competitions of the British fleets which are now in progress, and fresh records are being made. The several commanders-in-chief of the Channel, Mediterranean, and Atlantic fleets, Admirals Sir Arthur Wilson, Lord Charles Beresford, and Sir W. H. May, are taking the greatest interest in the work. Already the flagship of the latter officer, the King Edward VII., has done her gun-layers' test, and made a series of records which other ships will find it exceedingly difficult to beat. In the regulation run of six minutes past the ordinary service target, which was about 1,600 yards distant from the ship, the gun crews of the 12-inch weapons fired fourteen projectiles of 850 pounds, and all except one hit the target, a percentage of nearly 93. Thirty-three projectiles were discharged from the 9.2-inch weapons, and 30 of these found their billet, equivalent to over 90 per cent.; while from the 6-inch guns 101 rounds were fired, and 87 of these were hits, a percentage of about 87. These records have never been equaled in any fleet, and redound greatly to the credit of the officers and the guns' crews, for they indicate hard work and persistent practice. Eighty-eight per cent. of the rounds from all natures of guns in the King Edward VII. reached the target.

"Petty Officer Giles made a world's record by securing eleven hits out of eleven rounds from a 6-inch weapon (100-pound projectile) in a single minute. Gunner Grounds, who gained wide fame a few years ago as a marvelously accurate shot, only put in eight rounds in the same time, all of which reached the target. The firing was carried out in the presence of Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Inspector of Target Practice, who has gone on to Malta to see the Mediterranean fleet carry out its firing. The Channel fleet, which is at Portland, is now preparing for its gun-layers' competition, which will begin on Wednesday next.

"In appreciating Petty Officer Giles's wonderful performance and the high merit generally of the King Edward VII.'s gunnery," adds our naval corresponden, "civilians should not fail to remember that the conditions are very different from those which obtain on rifle ranges ashore. The gunners have to fire while the ship is steaming at a moderate rate, and the gun-platform, as well as the target, is consequently unstable."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A writer in Broad Arrow contends that the principle on which the defending troops are housed in England's great forts is false. It supposes that the whole fire of the enemy must be concentrated on the exterior slopes and ditches of the forts, which is incorrect. The *terre-plein*, or inner working space of the forts, apart from the actual gun platforms, will be swept by a fire of shrapnel and heavy artillery so deadly as to make it uninhabitable. This has been amply proved at Port Arthur. A few earthen traverses are quite inadequate protection for brick or stone-faced quarters, with large windows looking in the direction of the enemy's fire, and protected with only some eight or ten feet of earth cover. In the larger forts at Port Arthur there were no countercarp galleries, but only small *kaponier* chambers at their northwest and northeast angles, which were connected by underground passages with the interior of the forts.

Sir Charles Rose, of Canada, inventor of the new Rose rifle, is experimenting with a new cartridge, having a muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet per second, compared with a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second given by the service ammunition.

It is stated by the Revue Militaire Suisse that the 4th Swiss Army Corps will be mobilized on Aug. 27 for grand maneuvers, while the 3d Army Corps will carry out regimental exercises and furnish two infantry brigades to form a maneuver division to operate against the 4th Corps.

It is expected that the distribution of the new field guns to the German artillery will be completed this month. Regulations and instructions for the new gun have been under study and trial with dummy breech mechanism and trial pieces representing the mechanism and accessories of the new gun. It can be handled with ease and moved in a horizontal direction to a certain extent without moving the mounting; its aim is accurate, but its mechanism is criticised as too delicate.

Attention has been drawn by Professor Thurston to the effect of water dropping on a turbine wheel from the casing. The energy absorbed by a single drop of water falling on the periphery of a wheel, ten feet diameter, running at five hundred revolutions a minute, amounts to 67.7 foot-pounds. As of the whole weight of steam passing through the turbine some twenty per cent. is condensed, the loss from this cause may be important.

European cavalry experts argue that cavalry is now in a state of transition, and that the cavalry division of the future will be an independent unit, with its own infantry, engineers, telegraphists, telephonists, balloon detachments and wheel artillery. The role of the mounted branch, instead of being diminished, as some would imply, is likely to enormously increase.

A British officer, writing from the Transvaal under date of March 8, says: "To one like myself who has practically lived amongst the Boers for the past four years the idea of self-government out here makes one feel perfectly sick. The Boers hate the very sight of us. You say 'good-morning' to them, they promptly cut you dead. A Boer at his farm is not so bad, but you can feel all the time what he thinks of you."

The French commanders of army corps and armies are provided with a certain number of motor cars to enable them to move rapidly from one point to another, which enormously facilitates the rapid transmission of orders and information. If as La France Militaire observes, the best motor only carries six men, forty such cars would be necessary to move a company, and five hundred to transport a regiment. This example proves that the use of motors to carry the men themselves is so far not practicable. For the movement of baggage of troops, stores, provisions, etc., slow going traction engines can and have been employed with the best results.

Drumming out, as understood forty years ago, no longer exists in the British army now. When a man is discharge with ignominy or for misconduct the sentence is carried out as quietly as possible to avoid attracting the attention of the outside public.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech with which he introduced his Budget, pointed out that in ten years the increase in the strength of the regular army is over thirty per cent., and that the increase of cost is sixty-three per cent.

As the result of the Boer war the savings of a generation were lost and England's national debt is now practically the same as in 1871.

In spite of their unfortunate experience during the Boer war with unreliable maps, the English find themselves in the same difficulty in their present contest with the Zulus. The excuse of the War Office is that the government of Cape Colony and Natal had always refused to share with the home authorities in the expense of executing a proper military survey.

Some of the French officers who, during the recent church riots flatly refused to obey orders, were sentenced to one day's imprisonment, *avec sursis*, and others have been acquitted. However, the Minister of War has placed some of the offenders on the unemployed list and retired others from the service.

The Hamburg Zeitung opines that "a revolt of the native army is a greater danger to India than even an invasion; and Lord Kitchener's masterful, unyielding, and (for the Indian) unapproachable character, contains all the elements necessary to produce a mutiny."

The convention between Great Britain and China, which was signed at Pekin, April 27, secures the adhesion of China to the convention established with Thibet in 1904. The convention does not alter the arrangements arrived at under the convention with Thibet as confirmed by the government of India. It contains an engagement on the part of Great Britain not to encroach on Thibetan territory nor to interfere in the government of Thibet, the government of China undertaking not to allow any foreign State to interfere in the government or internal administration of Thibet.

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The new company which has been formed to take over the Royal Arms Factory at Sparkbrook, Birmingham, England, is to be guaranteed not less than twenty-five per cent. of the government contracts for the manufacture of service rifles at standard prices for the period 1906-9.

The following are the numbers of seamen and marine gun-layers respectively who competed at the gun-layers' test of 1905 in the British navy with heavy guns of six-inch caliber, which are the only heavy guns having a sufficient proportion of marine gun-layers to allow of any comparison being established: Six-inch breech-loading, seamen, 400; marines, 121. First one hundred men on the list, seamen, seventy-five; marines, twenty five. Six-inch quick-firing, seamen, 176; marines, fifty-one. First one hundred men on the list, seamen, seventy-eight; marines, twenty-two.

Those who oppose the restriction of the British new horse and field artillery equipments to one shell, the shrapnel, contend that shrapnel shell has never answered expectations to the full, and that destructive as they may be to life, they are entirely unsuited to the attack of houses, walls, and the shields of modern artillery.

The British garrison in Egypt is to be increased to 3,243 men in 1906 and 4,008 in 1907.

During a debate on the Naval Budget in the French Senate, M. Pichon strongly urged upon the authorities the necessity of substituting the turbine type of engine for those now in use at the earliest possible moment. The Dreadnought, he said, must not be regarded, so far as her engines were concerned, as in any way an experiment, for a large number of war vessels were to be so fitted.

The French are congratulating themselves that the system of tactics taught at the French School of War, and embodied in the regulations, has been confirmed by the events of Manchuria.

The British Royal United Service Institution has incurred the resentment of the militia for awarding its gold medal to an essay in which that service is considered by many officers to be severely and unfairly handled. Some militia officers advise that all militiamen who are members of the Royal United Service Institution should resign their membership in protest. In the opinion of the author of this essay, Major W. C. Bridge, the "third and largest class" of volunteer battalions is composed of men whose "low standard of intelligence, whose habits of life, and whose impatience of restraint quite unfit them for volunteering."

The English Secretary of State for War promises that the first volume of the official history of the late South African war will probably be out by mid-summer, and it is expected that the second and third volumes will be out about the end of the year, and the concluding volume in 1907.

During operations off Malta on the night of April 17 the British Torpedoboat 84 was run into by the destroyer Ardent and sunk. The crew were saved, but Mr. Thomas Courtis, torpedo gunner of the London, who was second in command of the torpedoboat, died from injuries he received in the collision. The Ardent has been docked, her bows being damaged.

The new code of signals in the British navy will be brought into use during the forthcoming maneuvers. It is understood that the greater part of Volume II. of the Fleet Signal Book is cancelled, and that pennants only will be used in maneuvering signals for the future.

The health returns of the British army in India for the year 1905 show that cases of malaria and "contagious diseases" have steadily declined, and slowly but surely the ravages of enteric fever are being checked.

A recent traveler in India, G. F. Abbott, tells us that India is going through a kind of agitation similar to that which Europe experienced five hundred years ago. She is in the throes of her renaissance. There is a class, he says, who, recognizing what the West has to teach them, frankly welcome the lesson, but they also recognize what the West cannot teach them. Occidental culture has as yet touched only the fringe of the Indian world. Unrest and discontent are reported in the native army.

The French infantry are to be provided with a rapid detonating cord or match intended to fire explosives, and described as the *cordeau detonant a la melinite*. It has tremendous power, and works by the transmission of the detonation, exploding such substances as fulminate of mercury, pulverized melinite or black powder, and the speed of transmission is about seven hundred meters per second. After the explosion nothing of the cord remains. The greatest precautions have to be taken during the detonation, because the enclosing tube of metal gives off

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dangerous sparks. Nevertheless, the explosive substance is completely surrounded with this metallic envelope, and the cord is said to present no dangers in transport, tension or bending, while generally, under mechanical shock, it does not detonate at all. It will fire at a distance a heavy charge of explosive material, or cause the explosion of several charges and can be unrolled upon the ground or upon supports in the air, and its action is not interfered with if it passes under water.

In a lecture on "Cromwell as a Soldier," at the Royal United Service Institution, Capt. P. A. Charries expressed the opinion that the handling of cavalry in the campaign between the Prussians and the Austrians in 1866, and between the Germans and the French in 1870, was perfectly childish, not to say pusillanimous at times, when compared with the uses made of it by Cromwell, who still remained the best cavalry leader that Europe had seen. A real cavalry chief was fit to handle any army, but such a chief was rare, and the necessary qualities were seldom found in one man so completely as in Cromwell. The use that he made of his cavalry at Marston Moor had since been preached in all war schools, and the lecturer himself believed that cavalry could do anything even now if only it had the determination to do it.

It is reported that the British naval vessels King Edward VII., Crescent and Hindustan have made scores with varying classes of guns which are so brilliant as to eclipse the best performances of last year, and which will take great exertions on the part of other ships to excel or even to equal.

In a circular memorandum concerning his experiments in training, to which we have before referred, Lieut. Col. A. W. A. Pollock says: "It is my intention to prove the truth of two assertions repeatedly made by me in various newspapers and magazines, namely: (1) That the tactical deficiencies of the British regular army are not due to the idleness or incapacity of the regimental officers, nor to any ineptitude on the part of the men, but solely to the fact that battalion and company commanders are not allowed the necessary opportunities to impart instruction, and, by so doing, to acquire proficiency as leaders in war. Officers cannot train men whom they are seldom permitted even to see. (2) That it is perfectly feasible to train raw recruits in six months up to a standard of efficiency exceeding that now attained in as many or more years by any regular infantry now serving in the United Kingdom, provided that the officer conducting the training is conceded a free hand."

The German government has fixed a date for an international wireless telegraph congress at Berlin at June 28. The United States has been asked to participate, but has not yet accepted. The conference is called by Germany for the purpose of making international rules and regulations governing the use of wireless telegraphy. Under the present conditions, which are most unsatisfactory, there is nothing to prevent one system interfering with another, and many times this has caused trouble and embarrassment. Particularly in the case of one company which, it is claimed, will not transmit messages sent by an instrument manufactured by any other concern. At times a vessel is able to communicate only with one of the stations of this company, and in case of danger the policy of the company not to send messages except those of their own instruments might prove disastrous.

The United Service Gazette of April 26 says: "It is announced on good authority that Russia has ordered six 'Lake' submarines and Germany four, 150 feet long, and ten knots speed. They are to contain all the latest improvements, and will have the largest gasoline engines ever built."

Representative Bartholdt said recently, during a debate in the House, that before the Franco-German war the military budgets of Europe amounted to about $585,000,000 a year. In 1893 they were double that amount. That included the naval budgets. Now their total is more than $1,400,000,000. In 1889 Lord Salisbury, by means of a confidential circular, ascertained the expenses of the armies and navies of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Spain for the years 1881 to 1888—that is, for seven years—to be £974,000,000, or nearly $5,000,000,000. The British prime minister transmitted these figures to the German Emperor who, as report has it, was so shocked by them as to immediately declare his intention of convening an international congress to consider measures of relief, but at that time France objected, and the project of a congress fell through.

The Railway Commission of Canada on May 5 granted a concession for the first railroad to be built in the Klondike region. The road will start at Dawson City and will run eighty miles into regions that are reached now only by dog sleds. H. B. McGiverin will be vice-president and general manager; Andrew Hayden, secretary, and H. Bloomfield Smith, consulting engineer. It is hoped to have thirty miles of the road running in six months.

According to a story written by the naval correspondent of the London Globe, a captain of the Russian navy, in the course of a lecture which he recently delivered in St. Petersburg, made a curious statement regarding the work done by Russian submarine boats during the late war. He said that the first submarine sent to Vladivostok was the Forel, a small craft, but said to be a particularly good one, and in the hands of skillful and daring officers it would have proved a powerful weapon. As in everything else, though, the Russian organization was in a complete state of chaos. About a dozen other submarines followed, but the Russians could do nothing with them, and the reasons given by Captain Plotts, the officer in question, are certainly amusing. When the boats arrived at the Pacific port, Captain Plotts could find no good mechanics to put the machinery together. Good mechanics had been sent from St. Petersburg, but they were always drunk, and the men who did keep sober were of no use. Nobody was really the commander of the Submarine Division, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that the boats could be got ready for their trials. The officers in charge had not the faintest idea of what submarine navigation meant. Each commander was independent, and had his own theory, which was altogether different from that of his colleagues. When the news was received that the Japs were coming, the submarines were ordered to go out post haste, but they were not in a condition to do so. Their machinery, or the more important parts of it, was scattered over an area of five miles, for there was no workshop at Vladivostok where it could be all kept together. At last they were able to get out, but the enemy turned out to be some harmless merchantmen. Muddle and confusion ruled in everything, and there was consequently a general breakdown. The officers knew nothing about submarines, and the men, if possible, still less.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N. Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Col. O. J. Sweet, 28th Inf., in temporary command.
3. Southwestern Division—Hqrs., Oklahoma City, O.T. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hdrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. J. A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

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Band and E, F, G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

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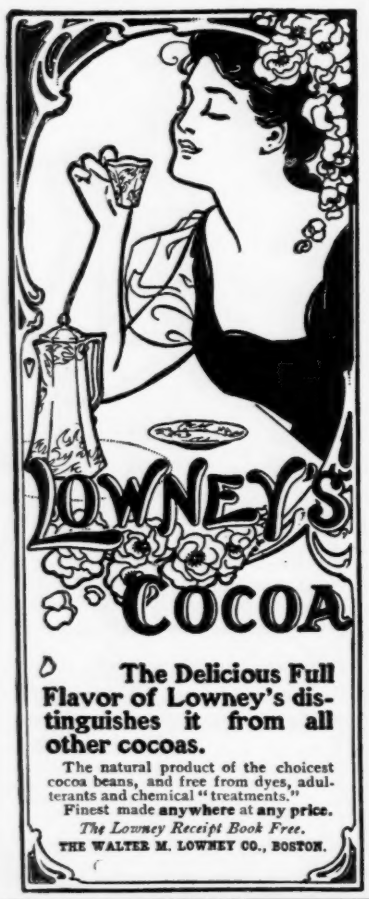
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GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., May 10, 1906.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Thursday, May 31, 1906, and then opened, for the construction of a brick stable at Fort Myer, Virginia. Plans and specifications may be seen and information obtained by applying to this office. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Blank forms for making proposals will be furnished intending bidders upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for construction of a brick stable," and addressed to Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.

GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., May 10, 1906.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Thursday, May 31, 1906, and then opened, for Constructing, Plumbing, Gas Piping, Heating and Electric Wiring a building for Isolation Hospital at Fort Myer, Virginia. Plans and specifications can be seen and information obtained by applying to this office. Blank forms for making proposals will be furnished intending bidders upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Constructing, Plumbing, etc., Isolation Hospital Building," and addressed to Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.

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4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

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6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

10th Cav.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, K and M, Presidio of S.F., Cal.

15th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

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Field Artillery.

Battery and Station.	Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
2d. Ft. Riley, Kas.	17th. Vancouver Bks.
3d. Ft. Myer, Va.	18th. Vancouver Bks.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.
5th. Manila, P.I.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.	22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th. Manila, P.I.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	24th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
11th. Ft. Adams, R.I.	26th. Manila, P.I.
12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Manila, P.I.	28th. Manila, P.I.
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.	36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	38th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	39th. Ft. Howard, Md.
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
10th. Presidio S.F., Cal.	45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.	49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	
27th. Presidio S.F., Cal.	59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio S.F., Cal.
29th. Presidio S.F., Cal.	
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	65th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	66th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
67th. Presidio S.F., Cal.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
70th. Presidio S.F., Cal.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.	102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
74th. Ft. Williams, Me.	105th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
75th. Ft. Preble, Me.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.	119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass.
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	
91st. Jackson Bks., La.	121st. Key West, Bks., Fla.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	122d. Key West, Fla.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	125th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.	

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.

2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

D, Ft. Davis, Alaska; E and F, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; G and H,

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B and C, Ft. W. H. Seward, Alaska; Ft. Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.

4th Inf.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A and C, Columbus Bks., O.; B and D, Ft. Slocum, N.Y.; E and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.

5th Inf.—A, B, C and D, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

7th Inf.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Assinniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Ft. Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.

10th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Sailed from Manila for the United States April 16, 1906.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

21st Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

23d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; I and K, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

25th Inf.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; A, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex

26th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brown, Texas; B, Ft. Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; L and M, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.

29th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, Colo.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. DuChesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

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GENERAL HENRY KNOX. Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C. Address Ft. St. Philip, La.

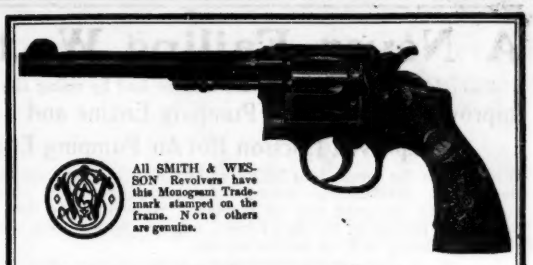
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD. Capt. Lloyd England, A. C., commanding. Address Ft. Washington, Md., until June 1.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD. Capt. George T. Patterson, A.C., commanding. Fort Monroe, Va., until May 25.

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